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THE SERIALS DIVISION

Algeria 6.00 Dn. Israel NIS 3.00 Oman 1.000 Rials
Austria 20 S. Italy 2,000 Lire Portugal 170 Esc.
Bahrain 0.800 Din Jordan 1.00 Qatar 8.00 Rials
Belgium 50 B.Fr. Kenya Shs. 45 Rep. of Ireland .80 P.
Cyprus C.S 1.00 Kuwait 500 Fils Saudi Arabia 7.00 R.
Denmark 12.00 D.Kr. Lebanon U.S.$1.10 Spain 185 Ptas.
Egypt E.P 3.250 Libya 1.Din. 0.60 Sweden 10.00 S.Kr.
Finland 9.00 F.M. Luxembourg 50 L.Fr. Switzerland 2.50 S.Fr.
France 8.00 F. Morocco 175 Esc. Tunisia 1.000 Din
Germany 2.50 D.M. Morocco 10.00 Dh. Turkey T.L. 3,250.00
Great Britain £0.70 Netherlands 3.00 Fl. U.A.E. 8.00 Dirh
Greece 170 Dr. Norway 16.00 N.Kr. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.85
Iran 115 Rials Nigeria 10.00 Naira Yugoslavia 20 ND.

Laurent Rebours/The Associated Press

A TASTE OF FREEDOM — Romanians lining up outside a shop in Bucharest to buy bars of chocolate as more consumer goods trickle onto the market.

Kohl, in a Turnabout, Affirms Polish Border

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — Yielding to mounting domestic and international criticism, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany agreed Tuesday to unconditionally guarantee the existing German-Polish border.

Less than 14 hours after he said it would be "criminally negligent" for him to back down from his refusal to affirm the postwar Polish border, Mr. Kohl said he would ask the Bundestag to declare that a reunited Germany would sign a treaty recognizing that what was once eastern Prussia is permanently part of Poland.

"Mistakes were made on all sides, including by me," Mr. Kohl said after a crisis conference of West Germany's governing center-right coalition.

Mr. Kohl agreed to guarantee the Oder-Neisse Line, named after two rivers that form the 1945 boundary, and to drop his demand that Poland not seek reparations for millions of its citizens who were forced into slave labor by the Nazi government.

[In Warsaw, Poland gave a cautious welcome Tuesday to Mr. Kohl's statement. "It is undoubtedly a step concordant with our expectations," a government spokesman, Zbigniew Augustynowicz, said. He said, however, that it was "not yet" what Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki proposed.

[Mr. Augustynowicz said it was not yet clear if Bonn had agreed to a proposal from Mr. Mazowiecki for the treaty to be initialed by the two German states before they unite and then signed by the government of a united Germany.]

Chancellor Kohl shifted position hours after he warned that if West Germany did not stand fast now, a united Germany would face demands for compensation from as many as 50 countries seeking billions of Deutsche marks for citizens who were victims of the Nazis.

Until recently, the Polish government had barred its citizens from seeking the same kind of compensation that West Germany now pays to Jews and West Europeans who lost property or relatives in the war. But a group of Polish victims of Nazism that has won recognition from the new non-Communist government said Tuesday that more than one million Poles may now seek a total of $285 billion from Germany.

Prime Minister Andreotti of Italy, in Washington, reaffirms that all borders must be respected. Page 4.

Angelika Volle, of the German Society for Foreign Affairs, said that such a prospect may yet enable Mr. Kohl to turn his defeat on the border issue into a domestic political asset.

"Kohl planned to back down all along, after showing that he would even put his coalition at risk to fight for the interests of the 12 million Germans who come from the territory that is now part of Poland," she said.

"Domestically, it may shore up his support from the right wing. But internationally, Kohl has shown that he does not care at all what other countries think. He only wants to rush into the history books as the chancellor of German unity."

To hold its majority position in the December elections, Mr. Kohl's conservative Christian Democratic Union needs the votes of the refugees who fled from their homes when Poland received formerly German territory as part of the postwar division of Europe. Mr. Kohl has risked alienating the majority of West German voters to persuade the country's far right that he alone supports their emotional ties to their former homelands.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a Free Democrat who provoked the government crisis in Bonn by breaking publicly with his coalition partner Sunday night, pronounced himself satisfied with Mr. Kohl's reversal and said that progress toward German reunification was now back on track.

Aides said that Mr. Genscher was willing to tolerate Mr. Kohl's position on the border because he understood that the chancellor was facing a tough reelection battle in December and needed the votes of the conservatives and the refugees from Poland.

They said that Mr. Genscher decided he had to attack Mr. Kohl publicly only after being convinced that the chancellor's ambiguity on the border questions was producing serious worries about German goodwill in the Soviet Union, the United States and the major West European nations.

In part because of Soviet concern that German reunification is happening too quickly, the four victorious World War II Allies — Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — agreed Tuesday to hold their first talks with the two German states even before East Germany's March 18 elections. The Four Powers still have some legal control over Germany as part of postwar occupation agreements.

A staff meeting of representa-

See GERMANS, Page 4

Cold War's End Upsets Arab-Palestinian Strategy

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

MANAMA, Bahrain — The changes sweeping through Eastern Europe represent a major strategic setback for Palestinians and other Arabs, regional officials and experts say.

The consensus of dozens of officials, scholars, and businessmen interviewed in the Gulf region and in Western Europe is that Arabs, especially the Palestine Liberation Organization, have begun to see a steep decline in the open political, moral, and material support that they have received for more than a quarter of a century from Eastern Europe.

Many of those interviewed expressed the view that the end of the Cold War has upset basic Arab strategies for dealing with the 40-year Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Tehran Times makes another appeal for release of the hostages. Page 2.

When those results are combined with the rapid melting of the East bloc's freeze-out of Israel after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, some policymakers and Arab commentators go so far as to suggest that the decline of communism in Eastern Europe is comparable to the defeats suffered in 1948, when Israel was established, and in the 1967 war, when the West Bank and Gaza were lost.

"There is a sweeping feeling among Arabs that they have lost an ally of the kind that stood by them at times of crisis," said Fouad Zakaria, a philosophy professor at Kuwait University.

"From now on," he said, "the Soviets' interests, as well as those of Eastern Europe, will be focused on getting closer to Western Europe and diminishing tensions with the United States. The Middle East may well rank last on the scale of interests."

By far the biggest losers appear to be the Palestinians.

Palestinian leaders say they no longer have access to military training and weapons supplies and express the fear that they may also suffer a loss of medical assistance and the hundreds of scholarships granted to Palestinian students for study in Eastern Europe.

The Warsaw Pact countries, which over the last three decades offered military training to 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas from

See ARABS, Page 4

Kiosk

Colorado Blast Kills 3 at Bank

CRESTED BUTTE, Colorado (AP) — An explosion leveled a two-story bank building here Tuesday shortly after it opened, killing three persons and injuring 12, rescuers said. Only the vault was left standing.

Fire fighters and volunteers dug through the rubble and pulled out survivors. Authorities did not know what caused the explosion, but they said there were no natural gas lines to the bank. They said there were underground deposits of methane in the area, left over from old coal mines.

Reuters

President-elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro of Nicaragua ruled out jobs for contra rebels in her government or army. Page 3.

General News

A coin dealer said he has been defamed in Japan. Page 4.

Fashion

A new spirit catches Italy's regular designers, as well as the avant-garde. Page 4.

Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
	DM	1.704
Up	Pound	1.646
27.25	Yen	150.00
2,676.80	FF	5.7585

Soviets Take Step Toward Business Ownership

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Supreme Soviet broke with decades of Bolshevik ideology Tuesday and passed a preliminary law that would allow individuals to own small businesses and hire workers as long as there was "no exploitation of man by man."

Although the bill is filled with ambiguities and does not use the taboo term "private property," the measure expands the forms of property and ownership beyond anything allowed in the Soviet Union since the early 1920s.

"This is a big step forward," said a pro-change legislator, Alexei Yablokov. "It establishes the pluralism of property ownership," he said. "It's unfortunate that there is no mention of private property, but the principle is there." The bill refers instead to "citizen's property."

Before the bill becomes law, it will have to be passed at a special session March 12 and 13 of the full legislature, the Congress of Peoples Deputies. Last week, the Supreme Soviet also passed a measure allowing farmers for the first time in decades to lease land from the state and establish private farms.

Soviet citizens have been allowed to own personal property, such as clothes, a car and even a cooperative apartment, but the new law extends those rights of property ownership considerably.

The bill is vague about the size of a business or enterprise that an individual or group of individuals would be permitted to own. Instead, the measure gives the Soviet Union's republics and autonomous regions the right to determine the specifics. As of May 1, 1987, individuals and families have been allowed to start small business or sell their skills, but were barred from hiring outsiders.

Although individuals are now permitted to own the "means of production" of an enterprise — meaning the building, the machinery and other resources — land may only be leased from the state. Such leases can be inherited but not sold or sublet.

The state reserves the right to own and use properties "which are extended to it by the republics under agreements and are used for defense needs and for implementing other national programs in the field of power-engineering, transport, communications, etc."

The bill also allows the creation of privately owned "subsidiary" businesses, such as an engine production company allied to a state-owned car factory.

The new law on "socialist prop-

See SOVIET, Page 4

Mitsubishi in Talks With Daimler-Benz

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Two of the world's major industrial powers, Daimler-Benz AG of West Germany and Mitsubishi Corp. of Japan, announced Tuesday that they are holding talks to broaden cooperation in activities ranging from automobiles to space technology.

Analysts said the move signaled an increasing need for even the largest industrial conglomerates to seek out partners in technological fields in order to share financing, research and markets.

"This is a recognition of the increasing costs in these fields," said Stephen Reitman, an analyst with UBS/Phillips & Drew in London.

In spite of the need for international cooperation, the prospect of a major Japanese firm extending ties with West Germany's largest company comes at an awkward time, with a battle raging at European Community headquarters over the penetration of the EC market by Japanese autos and with the U.S. Congress in a get-tough mood over Japanese trade surpluses.

"Not everyone is going to be euphoric about this," said Jochen Hannemann, a financial analyst at Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt.

Many Japanese groups are seeking cooperation with European and U.S. partners, but the flirtation between Mitsubishi and Daimler-Benz involves companies that both boast a particularly wide range of products and an unusual concentration of financial power.

Although Mitsubishi has been distributing Daimler-Benz autos in Japan through a joint venture since 1988, the new agreement points to a much broader relationship. It could involve cooperation in electronics, services and flight technology, in addition to further cooperation in the auto industry.

[The Washington Post reported from Tokyo that Mitsubishi's executive vice-president, Yoshio Taniguchi, said the defense industry "was not on the agenda" for talks between the two companies.]

Mitsubishi made the famous Zero fighter airplane in World War II; Messerschmitt, now a Daimler unit, made warplanes for the Luftwaffe.

The companies declined to mention any concrete projects or deadlines, and spokesmen for Daimler-Benz in Stuttgart would say only that the talks are proceeding well. Daimler-Benz said in a press release that any projects "would respect the independence" of the two companies.

Analysts said that the announcement fit a broader pattern, with many technological giants seeking out partners. The trend was highlighted by the recent agreement be-

See DEAL, Page 14

Najib Says He Crushed Coup Effort

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Najib of Afghanistan said Tuesday on Kabul radio that a coup attempt led by his defense minister, General Shahnawaz Tanai, had failed.

The Soviet press agency Tass said the radio station reported that, by nightfall, "calm has been preserved across the country."

Earlier in the day, planes attacked the presidential palace and there was heavy fighting in the Afghan capital, Tass said. Anti-aircraft guns returned fire at the planes after they attacked the Defense Ministry.

At a press conference in Islamabad, one of the most radical of the Afghan rebel leaders based in Pakistan, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, said that his Islamic Party supported General Tanai's coup attempt and that troops loyal to Mr. Hekmatyar were ordered to help in the rebellion.

But the president of the Pakistan-based rebel government, Sibgharullah Mojaddidi, said that while the coup could help the rebels he did not give it his complete support.

"This is a fight between two

See COUP, Page 4

Kevin Ladkin/Agence France-Presse

SR-71 Blackbird Ends Its Active Duty With a Flourish

Spectators had a final runway look at the SR-71 spy plane, which touched down Tuesday after a flight that set at least four air-speed records, including a transcontinental one of 68 minutes 17 seconds from over the Mojave Desert in California to Dulles International Airport near Washington. The old record was 3 hours 38 minutes set in 1963 by a Boeing 707. Other records set Tuesday were 2,153.24 mph from Los Angeles to Washington; 2,242.48 mph from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and 2,200.94 mph from Kansas City, Missouri, to Washington. The craft, in use 25 years, will go on display at the Smithsonian.

View From the Neisse: The Past Is Yesterday

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

WILHELM-PIECK-STADT, East Germany — The Street of Friendship is short and ends abruptly at a heavily barred bridge on the Neisse River, on the East German side of this divided city.

The rest of the city, Guben before 1945, lies on the other bank, in Poland. For Günter Herrmann, a furrier whose family has lived in the same house here since 1760, the shortness of the Street of Friendship is a forceful symbol.

The East German side of the city is not long on friendship for Poles, Mr. Herrmann said. Nor is the larger, equally divided town of Frankfurt an der Oder, north of here on the Oder.

That is so particularly now, when East Germans no longer have to profess love for their once-Communist neighbors. In a day of many random conversations in both towns, hostile stereotypes of Poles dominated.

Some well-educated people in Frankfurt, a regional capital with a population of 88,000, allowed that most Poles were like everyone else. But those people, too, spoke of individual Poles as sharp traders, a stereotype that is generally articulated here.

People on this side of the Oder-Neisse frontier say their neighbors work less hard and less well than Germans, and are less orderly.

Worst of all, they say, the Poles buy up food and consumer goods at this country's low, subsidized prices, goods that Germans have produced by the sweat of their brows, only to resell them either in Poland or in West Berlin at black-market rates.

Still, East Germans who look every day at the territories that Germany lost after World War II appear unanimous in saying that they have renounced all claims. No one here openly refuses recognition of Poland's possession of the lands that were German until World War II, as West Germany and its chancellor, Helmut Kohl, had done until Tuesday, when Mr. Kohl shifted his stance.

To Heinz Lassowsky, a candidate for Parliament in Frankfurt for Kohl's Christian Democrats, it is residual fear, the product of 45 years of dictatorship, that makes people so unanimous. He said they

See BORDER, Page 4

New Findings on Freud: It's Enough to Make Him Paranoid

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new round of historical research on Sigmund Freud is challenging the legend that has long surrounded the founder of psychoanalysis.

New information depicts a Freud who seems at times mercenary and manipulative, who sometimes claimed cures where there were none, and who on occasion distorted the facts of his cases to prove his theoretical points.

And, judged by current knowledge and standards, it is a Freud who, at least once, stepped over the line into malpractice.

In one little-known case that barely missed becoming a major scandal, researchers say, Freud induced two patients to divorce their spouses and marry each other.

The most startling discoveries, many not yet published, concern some of Freud's most important cases.

"Each of Freud's published cases plays a role in the psychoanalytic legend," said Frank Sulloway, a historian at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who is the author of "Freud, Biologist of the Mind," on the origins of Freud's theories. "But the more detail you learn about each case, the stronger the image becomes of Freud twisting the facts to fit his theory."

The new historical work is just the kind of inquiry that Freud dreaded. Freud burned many of his papers at different points in his life, and destroyed most of his case notes.

But at a quickening pace over the last few years, that veil of secrecy has been pierced by a determined band of scholars.

Some historians see the new work as little more than "Freud-bashing, an attempt to discredit psychoanalysis," as Elizabeth Young-Bruehl a professor of letters at Wesleyan University who is the author of "Anna Freud: A Biography," put it.

But the revisionist historians disagree. "Some of Freud's cases just don't stand up in light of historical fact," said Anthony Stadlen, a psychoanalyst and research fellow at the Freud Museum in London who has been among the most active in tracking down people who knew many of Freud's key patients.

The new revelations do not demean Freud's brilliance, nor do they necessarily mean that, by the standards of his day, he lacked integrity. But they portray a Freud far more prone to human failing than the legend of the man has allowed.

Even so, the findings have little to do with today's practice of psychoanalysis, a branch of psychotherapy that still applies Freud's ideas in seeking insights into the sources of emotional conflicts.

Psychoanalysis itself has gone through more than 80 years of refinement and evolution, its basic premises accepted even among many or most of those therapists who are not themselves psychoanalysts.

"I don't think this will change our view of Freud much," said Peter Neubauer, a psychoanalyst in New York City who is a member of the board of directors of the Freud Archives. "You have to judge him on the entire body of his work and his method. Whatever you find out about how he handled a given case does not change his contribution."

Perhaps the most startling new disclosures concern the case of Dr. Horace Frink, an American psychiatrist who was analyzed by Freud and then chosen by Freud to head the New York Psychoanalytic Society.

In 1922, at Freud's urging, Dr. Frink divorced his wife and married one of Dr. Frink's former patients, Angelika Bijur. She was the wife of Abraham Bijur, a

See FREUD, Page 4

Labor Is Set to Quit Unless Likud Backs U.S. Peace Proposal

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's coalition government edged toward collapse Tuesday as the liberal Labor Party, rejecting an appeal by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud party for further consultations, demanded that the government agree Wednesday to accept a U.S.-backed formula for Israeli-Palestinian talks.

The tough stand by Labor came hours after ministers of Likud, guided by Mr. Shamir, announced that the two parties would have to settle central issues about the talks between themselves before Likud would be willing to endorse the diplomatic formula put forward by the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d.

Labor's two top leaders, Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, rejected Likud's call for talks and expressed anger with the latest maneuver by Mr. Shamir, who for months has skillfully avoided a firm decision on the proposed Israeli-Palestinian dialogue.

Mr. Baker's formula calls for Egypt, the United States and Israel to select a Palestinian delegation that would negotiate with Israel in Cairo about how to implement the peace plan put forward by Israel. That proposal foresees the election of Palestinian representatives to set up self rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Following weeks of bitter internal debate, Likud announced early Tuesday that, to move forward, Labor must first agree on specific moves designed to prevent the Palestine Liberation Organization from becoming involved in the talks and to exclude Arab East Jerusalem and its residents from the elections.

The tone of the Labor leaders' response, political observers here noted, resembled that of the partisan election campaign that may result if the 14-month coalition cabinet is unable to reach an agreement in coming days. Mr. Rabin, who has been the strongest advocate within Labor of the present peace process and of the coalition with Likud, bluntly described Likud's latest stand as "new and insulting."

Mr. Peres, who says he can form a new, narrow government excluding the Likud if the coalition breaks up, said Labor had "absolutely no intention of entering into negotiations with the Likud."

"The Labor ministers," he added, "reject outright any attempt by the Likud ministers to put conditions on making this decision."

"We're standing firm that tomorrow morning the cabinet will meet to discuss and decide on giving an answer to the question presented to us by the secretary of state," Mr. Peres said after the Labor meeting.

Though he conceded that Labor might agree to a delay of a day or two before a final decision was made, Mr. Peres insisted that Labor would not discuss Likud's demands.

Labor leaders object to Likud's call for discussions largely because Mr. Shamir's new conditions pinpoint longstanding differences between the two parties about how the election plan should be carried out. While these disputes were papered over last year when the cabinet agreed on a formal outline for the peace initiative, it is doubtful they could now be resolved.

One of the issues relates to Labor's willingness to allow the PLO an indirect role in the process and Likud's determination to oppose any ties between a Palestinian negotiating delegation and the PLO.

Likud's ministers are now demanding that Labor agree that Israel will break off the Cairo talks if the Palestinian delegation consults with the PLO or proclaims its allegiance to it.

On the issue of Jerusalem, Labor and Likud disagree about whether the 140,000 Arabs living in the eastern half of the city should be allowed to vote in the proposed elections. While both parties firmly support Israel's annexation of the city, Labor believes the Jerusalem Arabs should be allowed to participate in the process, while Likud wants to exclude them.

Officials See Progress on Hostages

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — West German and French officials said Tuesday that an editorial in the Tehran Times suggesting that Western hostages could be released this year was a signal of Tehran's understanding that the West would widen ties only after Iran moved to resolve the hostage crisis.

French and West German officials who follow Iranian issues said they did not have independent confirmation that current moves would lead to the hostages' early release. But a West German official said there were clear indications of Iran's appreciation that "there is no no further advantage in holding the hostages."

"We all have hostages," the officials said, "and our signals have always been clear that if Iran wants better ties with the West to reconstruct the country they have to to go through the hostage doors and demonstrate respect for international law."

Irfan Parviz, editor of the English-language Tehran Times, said Tuesday by telephone from Tehran that the newspaper's editorial expressed only the publication's view, but he added that many people in the government "may also share this view."

In its editorial, the paper said it hoped "that 1990 can and will be the last year of the captivity of these hostages."

West German and French officials said one incentive for Iran to move on the hostage issue may be the severely deteriorating economic situation in the country and Iran's failure so far to break the unofficial economic freeze imposed on it by Western countries.

Over the past 18 months Iran has been able to secure limited credits for industrial projects from West Germany, France, Italy and Japan, but they fall far short of the massive financial and technical assistance it needs to rebuild its shattered economy.

Western officials dismissed opposition reports of widespread demonstrations against the government.

They said there had been minor incidents of unrest but that dissatisfaction had not threatened the clergy's leadership.

An Iranian official based in Western Europe said the current flurry of activity surrounding the hostage issue would probably not lead to the quick release of any of the 17 Westerners, including eight Americans, held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian militias. He predicted that it would be five or six months before any of the hostages was freed, and that the Americans would be the last to be released.

Arab diplomats in France said that other indications of eventual progress on the hostage issue included the weakened position of the pro-Iranian Shiite militias holding the prisoners. The militias belong to the highly militant movement known as Hezbollah, or Party of God.

The movement has been facing a stiff military challenge from a rival Shiite group, the Amal militia, supported by Syria. Arab diplomats say it may face increasing resistance from Syria which, in an effort to force the hostages' release, could restrict Hezbollah's ability to receive supplies, money and weapons from Iran.

CELEBRATED PRISONER — Juan Ponce Enrile, the Philippine opposition leader, autographing the identification cards of his jailers on Tuesday at Manila Constabulary Camp after the Supreme Court ruled in favor of his appeal to be freed on bail. Mr. Enrile was charged last week with murder and involvement in an attempted coup against President Corazon C. Aquino last December.

Warily, Hong Kong Builds Political Bases

By Steve Glain
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Spurred by the prospect of direct elections next year and Hong Kong's return to Chinese control in 1997, prominent lawmakers and businessmen here are gradually forming groups that could evolve into organized political parties.

At issue, politicians and observers say, is whether the groups can build a lasting base for democracy in the normally apathetic British colony without provoking a heavy-handed Chinese reaction.

Businessmen and politicians envision a party structure flexible enough to react to China's often unpredictable responses to Hong Kong's procession toward 1997.

The recent mushrooming of political formations reflects the phenomenon that followed the signing of the Chinese-British agreement in 1984, which set the terms by which Britain would return Hong Kong to China's control.

The political cells formed then later faded away, after the Chinese government signaled its displeasure. But with direct elections now agreed to by both China and Britain, most observers believe the new political groups may prove more resilient.

"The minimum qualification of a party is that you have a collection of people seeking office," said Joseph Cheng, dean of the school of arts and sciences at the Open Learning Institute of Hong Kong. "But they will be active as groups, not parties."

He said that what some might call "parties" are tagged "groups" by others, as a semantic smokescreen to avoid riling the mainland.

Since British and Chinese officials last February signed the Basic Law, the territory's constitutional framework for the first 50 years after 1997, politicians have struggled with the problem of introducing a democratic process to a culture weaned on indirect representation.

"When you talk about political parties in Asia, the biggest crime you can commit is to equate them with Western parties," said Peter Harris, a retired political science lecturer at Hong Kong University. "There is no level of sophistication here. Most have only a vague idea of democracy, and the rest don't understand what it means at all."

Orthodox political parties have been considered irrelevant as well as risky in Hong Kong, which has prospered as an apolitical money-spinner both locally and for the mainland.

But with memories of Beijing's violent repression of the democracy movement last summer still vivid, coteries of like-minded officials are slowly carving out bands on the political spectrum and wooing potential members.

Under the Basic Law, Hong Kong residents will directly elect 18 members of a proposed 60-seat legislature in late 1991, and no less than 20 members by 1995. Half the seats are scheduled to be directly elected by 2003, according to the agreement.

Party lines are being drawn roughly between those groups urging a more rapid pace of democratic change, those advocating strict adherence to the Basic Law, and private citizens, particularly businessmen, eager not to dilute the colony's corporatism with politicking.

Of the handful of nascent "groups" or "parties," the most cohesive is the United Democrats Hong Kong party, which will be formally introduced next month. A spokesman, Anthony Ng, said the party hopes to harness populist support "to push for democratization in Hong Kong at a political level."

James D. McGregor is another prominent liberal and outspoken proponent of swift democratization, who helped spearhead the Democratic Foundation — more a vanguard of pro-democratic businessmen than a grass-roots party. He forecasts a welter of political scrambling between now and midsummer.

"Political parties are inevitable," he said. "There is no possibility they will not form and be active in the 1991 elections."

Mr. McGregor said he expected China to take part in the electoral process, but through quiet endorsements of whomever can best articulate the mainland's interests.

"But they will not place Communists in the field," he said. "They will find that other than with labor and other left-wing constituencies, they would lose considerably."

■ Thatcher Seeks Support

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, facing a political backlash at home to her plan for granting up to 225,000 Hong Kong residents full British citizenship, is trying to persuade the United States and other Western nations to make similar offers to the people of Hong Kong, The New York Times reported from London.

Britain reportedly also has approached Japan, Singapore, Australia, Canada, France, Italy, and the Netherlands.

China Revives a Selfless Hero as a Model

By Dan Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Communist Party has called on millions of Chinese to take part in a drive to rebuild "socialist ideals" in the largest government-directed mass campaign seen in China in more than a decade.

The campaign, "Study Lei Feng," is designed to persuade Chinese to emulate the supposed virtues exemplified by a long-deceased model soldier — total selflessness and unquestioning loyalty to the Communist Party. These, observers say, are rare in today's China.

As part of the effort, children have swept streets, soldiers have given free haircuts and provincial leaders have brought boiled water to thirsty train passengers. Lei's portrait is being hoisted on placards and his name proclaimed over loudspeakers everywhere.

The official purpose of the campaign is to "encourage people to practice plain living and hard working and help them to resist the effect of bourgeois liberalization." Beijing uses the term "bourgeois liberalization" to describe Western ideas that the party says influenced students during the democracy movement last spring.

But to some Chinese, the party appears to be trying to create a mass political campaign to obliterate the memory of the demonstrations for democracy and replace it with party-molded heroes and ideals. According to Chinese interviewed recently in three widely separated Chinese cities, the campaign is receiving a largely apathetic response.

It is resented by Chinese intellectuals, who consider it a throwback to an era of Maoist philosophy, with its emphasis on the individual's submission to the party. That era was believed to be long past reviving.

In the view of some Chinese, Lei's life holds none of the answers to China's modernization. Worse still, some say, the party leaders directing the campaign have failed to display the Lei Feng spirit in their own lives.

"Over the last 30 years China has changed, the Chinese people have changed, the whole world has changed," said a female intellectual, "but now they are asking us to step back in time while the rest of the world moves forward."

Lei was proclaimed a model because he supposedly washed and mended his comrades' clothes, gave what little money he had to needy people and read the works of Mao Zedong with total dedication.

He died in 1962 at age 22, according to the party, in an accident while helping a driver back up his truck. Some historians say, however, that he died when a telephone pole fell on his head.

Some foreign Sinologists have suggested that Lei never existed. Photographs of Lei doing secret good deeds — before he was established as a hero — are shown in two museums, but some of the photos were obviously posed.

Most Chinese, however, seem to believe that Lei did exist.

Lei died during a high point of Chairman Mao's socialist idealism and was extolled as a national hero before the chaotic years of the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976. Short-lived attempts to revive his legend have been made from time to time over the last decade, with official propaganda describing Lei as selfless — "a bright screw in the great machine."

But the campaign now under way, in which the People's Liberation Army has taken the lead, dwarfs any mass political mobilization attempted since the last years of the Cultural Revolution. The campaign began several months after the army violently crushed the democracy movement in June, with all army units being instructed to study Lei Feng.

This week, the movement stretched across the nation and involved every sector of society in commemoration of Mao's March 5, 1963, exhortation to study Lei.

To some Chinese, the campaign is beneficial in Chinese society, where a money-first mentality has burgeoned along with changes designed to free up part of China's centralized economy. "People in China these days are looking too much to money," said a worker in Chengdu, the capital of southwest Sichuan Province.

A Chinese journalist said, however: "Lei Feng was a good person. But forcing people to study Lei Feng is not in the spirit of Lei Feng."

The official Xinhua press agency said recently that college students find Lei Feng to be a "hot topic." But several students at Beijing University laughed Sunday when asked about Lei and said they thought the campaign was a joke.

"The only thing intellectuals have learned from Lei Feng is to watch out for telephone poles when they're walking down the street," said a university professor in Beijing.

Catherine Henriette/Agence France-Presse
A Beijing policeman Tuesday passing out propaganda leaflets extolling the virtues of Lei Feng.

To some Chinese, the party appears to be trying to create a mass political campaign to obliterate the memory of the demonstrations for democracy and replace it with party-molded heroes and ideals.

Thailand Closes All Cambodian Refugee Camps

United Press International

BANGKOK — Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan, unhappy about persistent problems in Cambodian refugee camps, on Tuesday ordered all such camps closed.

He urged the Phnom Penh government to accept the repatriation of more than 300,000 refugees, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman, Likit Hongladarom, said Mr. Chatichai complained about the problems in about 10 camps now holding the refugees along the Thai-Cambodian border.

"There are so many factions among the refugees," Mr. Likit quoted Mr. Chatichai as saying. "Corruption is widespread."

He also said that many refugees wanted to return but were prevented from doing so by pressure groups within the camps.

"The premier ordered all camps closed and set up a new 'neutral' camp with humanitarian support by the United Nations," Mr. Likit said.

The timing and other details of the camp closings and the repatriations were unclear. It was also unclear how the Phnom Penh government and guerrilla factions within Cambodia would react.

In a related development, Mr. Chatichai said he had not made a decision on Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal that Thailand be host to the next round of talks on Cambodia.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Strikes Are Legalized in Bulgaria

SOFIA (Reuters) — The Bulgarian parliament approved a law on Tuesday legalizing strikes. Strikes remain forbidden, however, in the armed forces, the police, the postal services, the power industry and the medical services.

In the case of an industrial dispute, the law first calls for direct talks between workers and management. If these fail, an arbitrator must be called in to mediate for up to 14 days. If mediation fails, workers will be allowed to go on strike after seven days' notice.

Parliament also passed a property law allowing Bulgarians to own unlimited real estate and to buy and sell it without restrictions. Previously Bulgarians could own a maximum of one apartment, a country house, a garage and two cars. They could sell their property only at fixed prices through the local state authorities.

State of Alert in Ciskei Homeland

BISHO, South Africa (Reuters) — The new government in South Africa's Ciskei tribal homeland said Tuesday that it had declared a state of emergency to help quell lawlessness triggered by the weekend coup.

The new leader, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, 36, said the emergency decree would help security forces end unrest that has cost at least 20 lives. He indicated that his four-man ruling council would give police and troops stringent powers under the state of emergency.

Mobs celebrating the coup burned down offices and shops believed to be owned by supporters of the deposed president, Lennox Sebe. Although the mood on Tuesday was quieter among the homeland's 800,000 population, there were reports of sporadic looting in residential areas.

Vietnam Sanctions Dissident Group

BANGKOK (UPI) — A group of dissident Vietnamese war veterans has been allowed to form an association in a move apparently aimed at liberalizing Vietnam's strict one-party system, the official Vietnam News Agency reported.

The agency said that the Vietnamese Veterans Association had been allowed to form a provisional executive committee in preparation for a founding conference scheduled for the middle of the year.

The group has functioned unofficially for several years as a critic of the Communist Party, the only party allowed in Vietnam. Some Vietnamese and foreign observers have seen the group as an embryonic opposition party.

Ethiopia Drops Marxism as a Failure

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — President Mengistu Haile Mariam has declared a failure the Marxist economic system he and fellow army officers imposed after overthrowing the Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974.

In a speech Monday to the Central Committee of the ruling Marxist Workers' Party, Colonel Mengistu said he wanted a return to capitalism. The embattled president is fighting two bitter guerrilla wars simultaneously and facing cuts in aid from his principal benefactor, the Soviet Union.

In recent months, Colonel Mengistu has taken many small, seemingly half-hearted steps to attract foreign investment and encourage domestic production, but his speech Monday appeared a near-total capitulation to capitalism. He conceded that economic central planning had been a failure.

A Top Republican Has Benign Tumor

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lee Atwater, chairman of the Republican National Committee and George Bush's campaign manager in 1988, has a nonmalignant growth in the right side of his head, a neurosurgeon said Tuesday. Mr. Atwater, 39, was hospitalized Monday after collapsing during a speech.

Dr. Edward R. Laws, chairman of the department of neurosurgery at George Washington University Medical Center, said no surgery was planned and he expected Mr. Atwater to be released from the hospital by the end of the week and to be able to resume normal activities next week.

"Lee Atwater completed tests this morning which revealed a small nonmalignant growth in the right side of his head," the doctor said in a statement released by the Republican National Committee. "No surgery is planned and we expect no difficulty with follow-up treatments," it said.

Dubcek Praises Gorbachev's Policies

PARIS (IHT) — Alexander Dubcek, who led the movement for political and social changes known as the Prague Spring that brought about the Soviet invasion in 1968, praised President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policies Tuesday, saying his ideas were "very much like mine."

Mr. Dubcek, who is president of the Czechoslovak parliament, said the policies of *perestroika* and *glasnost* had "opened the way for Poland and Czechoslovakia and eliminated the external danger for our country."

Mr. Dubcek, on a visit to the French National Assembly, described his first trip to Paris as "very agreeable."

"I feel like a man who has recovered his freedom," he said. "Without individual freedom you cannot have freedom in a society."

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Pilots Plan a 24-Hour Strike

PARIS (Reuters) — A 24-hour strike by France's biggest pilots union will ground 40 percent of Air France's medium-haul flights and 60 percent of Air Inter's domestic traffic, the two airline companies said Tuesday.

But long-haul flights scheduled by both Air France and UTA will not be affected by the strike, due to begin midnight Wednesday. The National Air Pilots Union, which represents about 80 percent of French pilots, and the union representing technicians and crews called the stoppage to complain that there are not enough French-trained pilots. The union said that 584 of the 3,000 pilots working in France had foreign licenses.

Renovation Set for Older Boeing Jets

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Older Boeing 727s, 737s and 747s have been ordered to undergo extensive structural changes, the Federal Aviation Administration in Washington said, in light of a 1988 accident that killed a person over the Pacific Ocean.

Similar airworthiness directives for other aircraft manufacturers will follow the Boeing order, the agency said.

Tibetan authorities have banned tourists from entering the region until mid-March, after several important anniversaries for Tibetans seeking independence from China have passed, a Western tourist said in Beijing. For the past two years, pro-independence Tibetans have clashed with security forces on March 5. Sixteen people died and more than 100 were injured last year. *(AP)*

Some drivers hired by Greyhound Lines Inc. to replace strikers in a nationwide walkout have quit and about 30 percent of its buses are running, the company said in Dallas. Unions representing 6,300 drivers and 3,000 maintenance workers began the strike Friday. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	9	48	7	45	sn
Athens	—	—	—	—	—
Barcelona	15	59	4	39	s
Belgrade	15	59	4	39	s
Berlin	9	48	7	45	r
Brussels	11	52	6	43	r
Budapest	12	54	1	34	sn
Copenhagen	5	41	4	39	r
Costa Del Sol	17	63	14	57	r
Dublin	12	54	8	46	r
Edinburgh	11	52	7	45	r
Flore	16	61	12	54	r
Florence	14	57	9	48	r
Frankfort	9	48	8	46	r
Geneva	10	50	-3	27	sn
Helsinki	3	37	-3	27	sn
Las Palmas	20	68	12	54	s
Lisbon	11	52	10	50	r
London	11	52	8	46	r
Luxembourg	5	41	1	34	sn
Madrid	12	54	-1	30	s
Milan	12	54	-1	30	sn
Moscow	-3	27	-4	25	sn
Munich	11	52	3	37	sn
Nice	14	57	9	48	s
Oslo	3	37	0	32	sn
Paris	8	46	5	41	r
Prague	8	46	3	37	sn
Reykjavik	-2	28	-5	23	sn
Rome	13	55	6	43	r
Stockholm	4	39	0	32	sn
Strasbourg	13	55	0	32	sn
Vaduz	9	48	-1	30	sn
Vienna	14	57	6	43	sn
Warsaw	7	45	5	41	r
Zurich	11	52	-1	30	sn

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	—	—	—	—	—
Cairo	15	59	11	52	c
Istanbul	—	—	—	—	—
Jerusalem	8	46	4	39	sn
Tel Aviv	13	55	12	54	c

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	22	73	19	66	sh

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	91	27	81	t
Beijing	6	43	-2	28	sn
Hong Kong	18	64	13	55	r
Manila	32	90	23	73	t
New Delhi	21	70	9	48	s
Seoul	10	50	-2	28	sn
Shanghai	11	52	3	37	sn
Singapore	31	88	24	75	t
Taipei	26	79	17	63	t
Tokyo	17	63	7	45	sn

AFRICA

Algiers	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Town	25	77	16	61	s
Casablanca	18	64	12	54	r
Harare	26	79	12	54	s
Lagos	32	90	25	77	t
Nairobi	29	84	15	59	s
Tunis	12	54	6	43	s

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	26	79	13	55	s
Lima	27	81	18	64	s
Mexico City	25	77	9	48	s
Rio de Janeiro	32	90	24	75	s

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	-1	30	-6	21	sn
Atlanta	22	72	9	48	s
Boston	-1	30	-9	16	sn
Chicago	2	36	-3	27	sn
Denver	2	36	-4	25	sn
Detroit	-1	30	-8	18	sn
Honolulu	26	79	20	68	s
Houston	25	77	17	63	s
Los Angeles	20	68	7	45	s
Miami	27	81	21	70	s
Minneapolis	2	36	-5	23	sn
Montreal	-8	18	-17	1	sn
Nassau	27	81	19	66	s
New York	1	34	-5	23	sn
Phoenix	18	64	10	50	s
San Francisco	14	57	9	48	r
Seattle	11	52	6	43	r
Toronto	-5	23	-12	10	sn
Washington	8	46	-1	30	c

ci-cloudy; fa-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 8 — 5 (46 — 41). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 12 — 7 (54 — 45). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 14 — 4 (57 — 39). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 4 — -4 (39 — 25). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 14 — 4 (57 — 43). ROME: Fair. Temp. 16 — 3 (61 — 38). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Changing. Temp. 9 — 2 (48 — 36). BANGKOK: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 34 — 26 (93 — 79). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 19 — 14 (66 — 57). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 33 — 22 (91 — 72). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 8 — 6 (46 — 32). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 34 — 24 (93 — 75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 14 — 6 (57 — 43).

CIA Riles Cheney On Arms Budget

He Defends View of Soviet Threat

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney apparently thinks it is hard enough to sell the $306 billion military budget to a disapproving Congress without an unexpected attack from the director of central intelligence.

The CIA director, William H. Webster, told the House Armed Services Committee on Thursday that, with or without Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet Union has turned away from militarism.

Mr. Webster's testimony, screened in advance by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d — but not by Mr. Cheney — caught the defense secretary by surprise. He was on Capitol Hill the same morning making essentially the opposite case: that whether Mr. Gorbachev survives or is removed, the prospects for a resurgent Soviet military threat are very much alive.

"I do, in fact, feel strongly about the Soviet threat," Mr. Cheney said Saturday, taping an interview for Cable News Network. He added that as defense secretary, he had to take a cautious view of Soviet intentions, and "make certain we preserve our military capability."

Mr. Cheney argued that the CIA director had an obligation to support President George Bush's military budget as much as Mr. Cheney did. Thus, he argued, Mr. Webster should be as alarmed about the Soviet threat as Mr. Cheney is. "I accurately reflect the president's views with respect to the defense budget," Mr. Cheney said.

Referring to Mr. Webster, he said: "There is no question but what it would be easier for me in terms of getting congressional approval of the budget that the president sent up there, if, in fact, there were a little more restraint in his statements." A CIA spokesman said the agency had no comment on Mr. Cheney's remarks.

Mr. Cheney said in the interview that he had tried to voice his complaint directly to Mr. Webster after the CIA director's testimony, but could only get through to his deputy, Richard J. Kerr, because Mr. Webster was traveling.

Asked whether he thought Mr. Webster's and the CIA's assessment of the Soviet threat was wrong, Mr. Cheney said, "I think so, but of course you don't know."

He said he did not think there were any fundamental differences between himself and Mr. Webster "over what's transpired up to this point" in the Soviet Union.

Referring to Mr. Webster's statement that "even a major reversal of leadership and policies in Moscow would be unlikely to restore" Soviet militarism and "Stalinist-type rule" in Eastern Europe, Mr. Cheney said, "I think there may be some differences in terms of predicting the future."

■ Naval Role Reasserted

The U.S. Navy believes that its role in the new strategic world has not changed, its senior officer said, the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

Admiral Carlisle A.H. Trost, the chief of naval operations, said that the United States needed a large, modern and overseas-based navy to counter a continuing Soviet threat as well as challenges from smaller nations, drug traffickers and terrorists.

The navy has global responsibilities ranging from protection of sea lanes for commerce to military support of allies in Asia, Europe and Latin America, Admiral Trost noted in an interview Monday.

He said that budget cuts were forcing the navy to retire dozens of ships ahead of schedule, trim manpower and scale back exercises. But he insisted that mastery of the seas remained a vital national goal.

The navy's reluctance to reevaluate its role at a time of historic change was noted pointedly last week by Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

"The navy has to take another look at its requirements," Senator Nunn said. "Who are you going to be protecting? This change in Europe has to affect the navy."

Admiral Trost acknowledged that the Soviets have dramatically curtailed naval deployments outside of their home waters, but he said that the United States planned no corresponding reduction in so-called "out-of-area operations."

The navy's role will grow, rather than shrink, in the new European security environment, he said.

The Associated Press

George Bush and Dick Cheney at the White House. The defense secretary is concerned that the CIA director, William H. Webster, is not strongly advocating Mr. Bush's military budget.

Chamorro Rules Out Contras

No Rebels in Government or Army, President-Elect Says

Reuters

MANAGUA — President-elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro says there will be no jobs for contra rebels in her government or army.

There had been speculation that Mrs. Chamorro, whose 14-party National Opposition Union routed the leftist Sandinistas in recent elections, might give senior positions to contras who laid down their arms. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra warned of a "national war" if the new government had contras in the army or Interior Ministry.

Mrs. Chamorro, asked if the rebels could expect any posts in government or army, said, "I don't think so. We have to cut down all of that." Her comments are unlikely to sit well with the contras, who are seeking some credit for the defeat of the governing Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Mrs. Chamorro said she hoped for a peaceful hand-over of power on April 25. "We Nicaraguans all want peace and reconciliation, to forgive each other and begin a new government," she said.

Mrs. Chamorro joined Mr. Ortega last week in calling for the immediate disbanding of about 12,000 Honduran-based contras. She said that she would like the contras to disband before her inauguration.

The contras have said they want to discuss the issue with Mrs. Chamorro; she said she was awaiting a report from her representative in Honduras. The emissary would propose that the rebels "hand over their weapons," she said. "We are going to give them land so they can work."

"There have to be certain changes, certain reforms," she added. "I don't want this amount of militarism that exists in the country."

[Mrs. Chamorro left Managua on Tuesday morning for a short meeting with President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, United Press International reported from Managua. Vice President-elect Virgilio Godoy accompanied her.]

■ Aides Meet Baker

Robert Pear of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Chamorro aides have met with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to lay out an economic recovery plan, to seek U.S. aid and to discuss a timetable for demobilizing Nicaraguan guerrillas.

Under the plan, Mrs. Chamorro would sell off state enterprises, eliminate subsidies for many industries, slash government regulation of the economy and introduce a new currency with a fixed rate of exchange tied to the U.S. dollar.

With such changes, her advisers told U.S. officials, Nicaragua could look forward to economic growth of 10 percent a year for five or six years. That, they said, would return it to goods and services output levels that existed in 1977, before the Sandinista revolution.

The plan, written mainly by Mrs. Chamorro's chief economic adviser, Francisco Mayorga Balladares, says that "all state companies in the production of goods and services will be privatized." He added, "All of the state companies will pay taxes and social security and interest on their bank loans, and repay the principal. They will now pay for public services. We will try to avoid all subsidies and privileges."

Poindexter's Low Profile Simplifies Jury Selection in Iran-Contra Trial

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Aided by the relatively low profile of Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, a former aide to Ronald Reagan, attorneys are having little trouble finding jurors to hear the last criminal case stemming from the Iran-contra affair.

Admiral Poindexter, the former national security adviser, is the most senior member of the Reagan White House to be tried in the scandal. He went on trial Monday on five felony counts stemming from attempts to cover up the arms sale and aid operation to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Jury-selection interviews were aimed at weeding out those who might have been influenced by Admiral Poindexter's testimony before Congress in 1987, by the trial last year of his aide, Oliver North, or by news reports about Mr. Reagan's videotaped testimony in the current case.

Despite intensive coverage of the case and of the previous trials, 27 potential jurors were selected during the first two days of trial before Judge Harold Greene in U.S. District Court. Most of those questioned said they knew little about the Iran-contra affair. Further interviews were to produce a preliminary pool of 45, from which the 12-member trial jury and six alternates will be chosen.

Few potential jurors could identify Admiral Poindexter, a retired Navy admiral, who sat at a table with his attorneys.

But most of those questioned Monday had some familiarity with Mr. North, who became a media figure during his congressional testimony and last May, when he was convicted of three Iran-contra felonies.

They also could identify Mr. Reagan, whose videotaped testimony is expected to be used as evidence in the trial. Several said they would give the same weight to Mr. Reagan's testimony that they would give to that of anyone else.

Defense attorneys sought Mr. Reagan's testimony to show that Admiral Poindexter believed he had White House authorization and was doing nothing illegal in the Iran-contra plan.

Admiral Poindexter resigned as national security adviser after the scandal broke in November 1986. To Congress in 1987, he said, "The buck stops here with me."

The charges against him stem from his role in the Reagan-era plan to sell arms to Iran in exchange for hostages and to divert the proceeds to the Nicaraguan contra rebels at a time when such aid was outlawed.

To avoid a "circus-like atmosphere," Judge Greene allowed Mr. Reagan to testify in Los Angeles on eight hours of videotape last month. A transcript of the tape was released Feb. 22. On it Mr. Reagan was vague on the details of the Iran-contra operation but said he never authorized any illegal act.

(Reuters, AP)

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JAL Japan Airlines

Congressional Agency Is Skeptical of Bush's Deficit Estimate

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In its 1991 budget proposals, the Bush administration says that it will have eliminated the budget deficit by 1993, but the Congressional Budget Office said this week that the president miscalculated by about $94 billion.

Using more pessimistic economic assumptions, the budget office, which is the research arm of Congress, said the Bush administration's proposals for cutting the federal deficit would fall far short of the measures required to balance the budget as is required by law.

The administration has projected that its proposals will produce a surplus that year, but the congressional agency said Monday that the president's budget uses overly optimistic assumptions about economic growth and interest rates. The office said the president's proposals would not result in a significant cut in the deficit until fiscal 1995.

Economic experts increasingly are pointing to the budget deficit, and its resulting drain on the nation's resources, as a major reason for a variety of economic ills ranging from high interest rates to growing foreign debts.

In the short term, the congressional agency said in its annual analysis of the administration's proposed budget, the Bush budget cuts were substantial. It said, however, that its own economic assumptions would widen the estimated deficit by $26 billion in fiscal 1991, which begins Oct. 1.

In addition, the estimates by the congressional agency excluded the cost of the bailout of the ailing savings and loan industry. The office said that by 1992 the administration would need at least $25 billion to $30 billion more than it has projected to cover net losses involved in rescuing savings and loan institutions.

The reason for the difference between the estimates of the congressional agency and the administration lies in differing views of the prospects for the U.S. economy.

"The administration's projections rest on two critical expectations that, while not implausible, may not be so easily realized," the congressional analysis said.

First, the administration expects lower interest rates, which would reduce the cost of servicing the government's debt. Second, the administration expects to reap more tax revenue because of an acceleration in economic growth.

In the past, the congressional agency has had a better forecasting record than incumbent administrations, but for the past two years the agency and the administration have underestimated economic growth.

The Congressional Budget Office said the president's budget would cut more than $30 billion from the projected 1991 deficit, with the biggest savings coming from reductions in military spending and selected entitlements programs.

Ex-President Of Brandeis Died in Fire

New York Times Service

Marver H. Bernstein, 71, a retired president of Brandeis University, and his wife, Sheva, 69, were killed last week in the fire at the Heliopolis Sheraton Hotel outside Cairo.

They were among 17 people who died in the blaze.

[Three British fashion journalists have been identified as victims of the fire. Reuters reported the deaths of Janet Parker, editor of the trade journal Cosmetics International, and Sally Tate Gilder, who wrote for the magazine Expressions; The Independent reported the death of Jackie Moore, who wrote for that newspaper and other publications. Her husband is Chris Moore, the fashion photographer.]

Mr. Bernstein taught for 25 years at Princeton, where he was the first dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs from 1964 to 1969.

He was the fourth president of Brandeis, from 1972 to 1983 and, since then, a professor of politics and philosophy in Georgetown's School of Foreign Service.

Gary Merrill, 74
Hollywood Actor

FALMOUTH, Maine (AP) — Gary Merrill, 74, who appeared in 42 films during a four-decade career and a stormy marriage to Bette Davis, died of cancer here Monday.

His first movie role was in "Winged Victory" (1944). He went on to "Twelve O'Clock High" (1949) and had parts in "Phone Call from a Stranger" (1953); "Blueprint for Murder" (1953); "Bermuda Affair" (1956), and "Around the World Under the Sea" (1966.)

On television, he played the gruff but understanding Dr. Gillespie in the "Young Dr. Kildare" series.

■ *Other deaths:*

Gloria Carter Spann, 63, the last surviving sibling of former President Jimmy Carter, Monday in Plains, Georgia, of the type of cancer that killed three other family members. She was diagnosed as having pancreatic cancer, which killed her father, James Earl Carter; her sister, Ruth Stapleton; and her other brother, Billy. Her mother, Lillian, had breast cancer that had spread to her pancreas when she died in 1983.

Dr. Harold G. Scheie, 80, a pioneer in several ophthalmological techniques who founded the Scheie Eye Institute of Philadelphia, Monday in Philadelphia. He had long been ill with cancer.

Jean-Max Bouchaud, 63, the French ambassador to Ireland, apparently of a heart attack Saturday near Dublin while fox hunting.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Dissident Rumblings In the Forest Service

Dissidents within the U.S. Forest Service have organized to campaign for what they call a return to the service's original goal, to manage the vanishing wilderness. In recent years, they say, this goal has increasingly given way to logging, mining and road building on the 191 million acres (77 million hectares) of public forests, The New York Times reports.

"We're managing our resources horribly," says Jeff DeBonis of Eugene, Oregon, a forester who has organized the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics. He says that 1,500 of 38,000 forest service employees have joined the association.

F. Dale Robertson, chief of the service since 1987, says concern for the environment is reflected in his fiscal 1991 budget, which is "better rounded than we've ever had before."

Loggers say the revolt is fueled by environmental zealots. "They're rabble rousers," says Troy Reinhart, who represents Oregon timber operators.

Short Takes

By a vote of 238 to 106, the American Bar Association's house of delegates has resolved that a woman has the right to choose abortion.

The issue has proved the most divisive in decades for the law group. Last week, as the Los Angeles meeting was ending, the treasurer, Joseph M. Nolan of New Jersey, resigned. Notre Dame Law School is withholding its membership dues. More than 200 lawyers have resigned.

Sara-Ann Determan of Washington, one of the motion's sponsors, said the hubbub was "yet more evidence of the passing of the old guard."

The 1980s ended with the lowest annual U.S. traffic death rate of the decade, during which opposition to drunken driving increased as did the use of safety belts, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

The estimated 1989 fatality rate was 2.2 deaths per 100 million miles (160 million kilometers) traveled, down from 2.3 in 1988 and one-third lower than the 1980 rate of 3.3. Fatalities in 1989 totaled 45,500.

The market is expanding for wine without alcohol, now that Americans are drinking less.

Though only three brands of nonalcoholic wine are currently sold, its producers say it is the market niche of the future.

Nonalcoholic wines are not to be confused with grape juice, which is unfermented and usually cloyingly sweet. With nonalcoholic wines, the alcohol is removed after the wine has been aged and is ready to be bottled. Some people say it is the alcohol that gives wine its body and taste.

In the past, nonalcoholic wines have tended to lack flavor. But producers say new techniques bring the wine so close in taste to real wine that most people can't tell the difference.

Notes About People

In the early 1950s, **Joseph A. Fernandez** was skipping classes in New York's Spanish Harlem, hanging out with a gang called the Riffs and experimenting with drugs. At 17, he dropped out of high school. After a spell in the air force, he went on to win a doctorate in education. He returned to New York in January, almost 40 years after he had left, as chancellor of the country's largest public school system. Today he says with a grin: "I often get concerned when people say I'm a real role model for the kids."

Clayton Williams, a self-made multimillionaire, leads the race for the Republican nomination for governor of Texas. "I am a salesman," Mr. Williams, 58, said in a recent speech. "I've even sold life insurance. You can sell anything if you can talk a guy into putting his beer money into premiums so that after he's dead his wife can live happily ever after with another man."

Arthur Higbee

N.Y. Cardinal Causes a Stir With Remarks on Exorcism

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While preaching the Gospel recently about Satan tempting Jesus, Cardinal John O'Connor briefly mentioned reports of growing satanic cult activity among youth, the effect of satanic imagery in rock music and recent requests for exorcism.

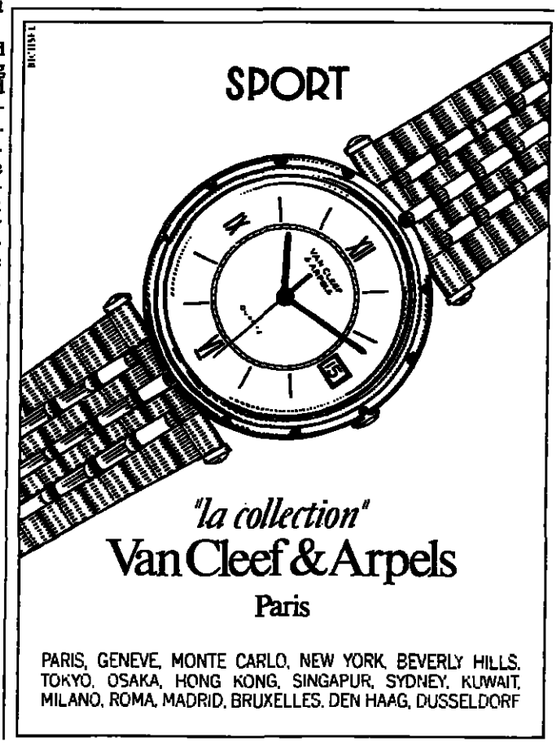
Catholic theologians found themselves the next day explaining church teaching about Satan and exorcism, the ritual to rescue a person believed possessed by demons.

Cardinal O'Connor said two exorcisms had been performed in the New York Archdiocese — successfully, as far as he knew — in the last year. His statements took other clergy by surprise and elicited public curiosity. A spokesman for the neighboring diocese in Brooklyn said officials there could not recall any exorcisms in the last 40 years. The New York Archdiocese would not release details on exorcisms.

Catholic theologians affirmed that exorcism and belief in Satan were certainly parts of church teaching, but needed to be kept in perspective. Cardinal O'Connor, in his sermon, said demonic possession calling for exorcism seemed very rare. Before trying exorcism, "psychological, medical and other causes of what appears to be possession must be ruled out," he said.

Cardinal O'Connor spoke in the course of arguing generally that the power of Satan and temptation could be seen today in many evils, including divorce and abortion.

In 1985, Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, who oversees the orthodoxy of Catholic teaching as head of the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, emphasized the importance of belief in Satan. Last year, Pope John Paul II was reported to have expanded the number of priests performing exorcisms in Turin and Rome.



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Strategy for AIDS Funds: Call It Disaster Relief

By Bruce Lambert
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Within days of the earthquake that struck the San Francisco area last Oct. 17, killing 67 people, President George Bush flew to the scene and Congress agreed to send more than $3 billion in emergency relief.

In the same city, 5,000 people have died of AIDS without such dramatic federal response.

That contrast has inspired a novel strategy to get more money for cities hard hit by AIDS — a proposal to declare the epidemic a natural disaster, like a flood or forest fire.

On Tuesday, a bill to provide $600 million in disaster relief for AIDS was formally introduced by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. He and Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, are the co-anchors of the bill.

Half the money would be directed to the 13 cities that have had 2,000 or more AIDS cases: Atlanta; Boston; Chicago; Dallas; Houston; Los Angeles; Miami; Newark, New Jersey; New York; Philadelphia; San Francisco; San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Washington.

The rest of the money would be spread to all 50 states to develop care systems, especially for rural areas and small cities where the disease is now growing the fastest.

The current annual federal budget for AIDS programs at the Public Health Service is $1.6 billion, mostly for scientific research, collection of statistics and education to prevent the spread of the disease. Little of the money goes directly to communities for patient care.

Chances of passage for an AIDS disaster-relief bill are uncertain, given the competition for money in Washington. Furthermore, AIDS programs are not as politically popular as those providing help for victims of earthquakes and hurricanes. Some lawmakers, notably Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, have often criticized and opposed AIDS programs.

But the current bill has drawn a promising cross section of co-sponsors, several of them not previously at the forefront on AIDS issues.

In addition to Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Hatch, the initial co-sponsors are two Republicans, Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York and Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, and eight Democrats: Brock Adams of Washington, Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Alan Cranston of California, John F. Kerry of Massachusetts, Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey, Paul F. Sarbanes of Maryland and Paul Simon of Illinois.

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Soviets Harden NATO Stance

Reunified Germany Must Be Neutral, Gorbachev Insists

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has emphatically rejected membership in NATO for a reunited Germany, saying Tuesday that Europeans had the right to demand a supervised step-by-step approach to bring the two German states together.

Mr. Gorbachev, in a televised interview after talks with the East German prime minister, Hans Modrow, said that NATO membership was "absolutely excluded."

Mr. Gorbachev's comments to Soviet and East and West German journalists amounted to the clearest statement to date of Moscow's objections to a reunited Germany belonging to NATO. Mr. Gorbachev and other Kremlin leaders have repeatedly pressed for a neutral Germany.

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said last month that Moscow would "not remain indifferent" if the new Germany belonged to NATO.

In its account of Mr. Gorbachev's talks on Tuesday with Mr. Modrow, the official news agency Tass said the Soviet side had stated that NATO membership was unacceptable "no matter what reservations are made."

In his interview, Mr. Gorbachev repeated his insistence that the rights of all European countries, particularly states sharing a border with Germany, should be taken into account in a "step-by-step" process leading to reunification.

"In such weighty questions involving fundamental issues like the interests of different peoples, it is unacceptable to act hastily, in a rush," he said.

The Soviet leader acknowledged that Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany had "corrected" a lack of clarity on the issue of guaranteeing Poland's postwar borders. Mr. Kohl's government agreed Tuesday to call for a treaty guaranteeing the border.

"I welcome that," Mr. Gorbachev said. "Lack of clarity on such a fundamental issue does not belong to serious policy."

Before meeting Mr. Modrow, Mr. Gorbachev said that any German plans to recover lost territory would be fraught with serious consequences.

"If anyone wants to use the reunification of the two Germanys to reanimate revanchistic plans, that is irresponsible policy fraught with serious consequences," Mr. Gorbachev said, according to Tass.

Revanchism is the word Soviet officials use when referring to a vengeful desire for lost territories.

Andreotti, In U.S., Calls For Respect Of Borders

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush and Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy discussed the emerging new order in Europe on Tuesday and reaffirmed that the German-Polish border and all current borders must be respected.

Mr. Andreotti, who has urged a larger role for all the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in discussions leading to German reunification, hailed what he called "the dawn of democracy in Eastern Europe."

"New balances lie on the horizon, full of promise, yet also fraught with problems," the Italian leader said after Mr. Bush welcomed him to the White House.

"By updating and reviving the spirit and the model of NATO and Helsinki," he said, "we must all together seize the challenges that are facing us."

Mr. Bush said the United States and Italy agreed "on the foundations of a new Europe" and looked to the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe "to play a greater role in Europe's future, particularly in guiding the economic and political transformation of the rising democracies in Eastern Europe."

Later, the White House announced that the United States had accepted a West German proposal for a "two-plus-four" meeting of subcabinet officials to discuss procedures for more substantive talks on German unification. Marlin Fitzwater, Mr. Bush's press secretary, said the meeting might be held March 14 in Bonn.

The two-plus-four are the two Germanys and the four Allies that defeated Nazi Germany in World War II — the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

The two-plus-four formula, agreed to by the Four Powers' foreign ministers in Ottawa last month, has stirred concern in Rome and other capitals left out of the equation.

The Persistent Spirit of Romeo Gigli

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Romeo Gigli may have left town to show in Paris, but his fashion ectoplasm is oozing over the Italian shows.

Regular designers as well as the avant garde have a new spirit, which transformed even Genny's flamnt-it sexiness. At that show Tuesday, feather-light coats in figured brocades swung over the snug silhouette; narrow pants

MILAN FASHION

came in rich Fortuny-style prints; curvy dresses were in wine-dark velvets and fur cuffs were having a renaissance.

More regular ideas were the ubiquitous parka in luxurious fabrics, and flesh-colored panty hose to uncover winter legs. Here too, hemlines were pretty short.

"A mix of things from the past and the modern woman," said Genny's director, Donatella Girombelli, expert at catching a fashion spirit hovering in the air and making it substantial business.

Callaghan, too, should be cashing in on the line that was once Gigli's commercial arm, although he is no longer its designer. Here was the narrow silhouette, with its slim pants, loose shirts and cropped vests, in ribbon braid or jewel embroideries. Here, too, were the shawl collars and cape shoulders melting down the hard Italian silhouette.

Ellin Saltzman of Macy's praised especially the coats at Callaghan. They came in plush textures and antique furniture colors, enriched with embroidered scarves, fringing or crochet shawls. Crowns of thorns made the clothes look weirder than they were.

The avant garde in Milan now forms a velvet underground. The designers have in common a rejection of sharp shoulders, a taste for leggings, a subtle focus on the bosom, and a feeling for quiet femininity rather than overt sexiness. They like rich fabrics, deep pile textures and offbeat colors.

Dolce and Gabbana are leaders of the Milanese new wave. Their origins are Sicilian, their signature the corset bodice, which smolders away under a big rounded coat or jacket. Other bust bodices included jersey bandage wraps and rattling fringes of filigree earrings.

Coats worked in lattices of ribbon, in painted or patchwork velvets and in needlepoint tapestries were very fine, but reminiscent of Gigli. The duo is best at body-conscious silhouettes — a ruby red jersey dress that caresses the figure from neck to calves, or a bodice outlined under a double layer of chiffon.

Spanish designers now gravitate to Milan, where Sybilla already has a strong following. Her charm is that she creates her own universe — a whimsical world where the models look spinsterish but cute, and colors are fresh and original: leaf green, aqua blue, shrimp, mint and mango.

Her cape coats with rounded shoulders have a faint echo of Pierre Cardin in the '60s. Whereas her line used to look thrift shop, it now has a quirky modernity. Even her fabrics, once worn and felted, now look less of a deliberate challenge to Italy's plush upmarket designers. Cable knits, fluffy angora sweaters, and the new wave tailoring all have charm.

Another Spanish woman designer, Purificaciòn Garcia, showed along with Milan's avant garde during the weekend. Her daytime line is regular and sporty. Taking advantage of Spanish skill with needle and skin, she endorsed a trend for decoration, with a smocked collar on a soft coat; with the hood of the pervasive parka embroidered inside, and with quilting and stitching on leather. The evening wear was costume-party velvets and irridescent fabrics.

The new wave is lapping the runways of Milan's Fiera, where the big name shows are held. The Camera Nazionale della Moda, which will be host to a fashion party Wednesday, has enticed new talent, some of it from Rome, into showrooms at Milan's fashion fair.

Cesare Fabbri formerly designed the witty, wacky Zuccoli line. He showed amusing knits for the Pour Toi line in sky blue decorated with Wedgwood motifs. Maurizio Galante gives an interesting new twist to collars of coats and neat jackets. Massimo Montefiore shows tunics of monkish simplicity. Luisa Beccaria molds graceful dresses with pretty necklines in a romantic, feminine, dressmaker way.

The Byblos line usually comes up with just the right recipe for the young market. The British born designers peppered sportswear with decoration: lacy openwork on collars, ethnic embroidery on creamy wool and smocked cuffs on coat sleeves. Shapes were sporty for quilted parkas and sparkling evening duffels. Another sporty look brought in Tattersall check jackets on an equestrian theme.

Everything came up pants, shorts or stretch all-in-ones (an important story for the young market). All three offer the only mainstream alternative to Milan's brief hemlines.

MoscowLands

Ribbon braid on a cape coat and a brief bolero, by Callaghan.

Dealer Defends Emperor's Coins

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

A scientific study shows that allegedly counterfeit gold coins sold to Japan were genuine, the dealer who sold them said Tuesday, adding: "We are owed an apology."

The case of the coins has been front-page news in Japan since early last month, when the Bank of Japan said it was investigating the possibility that 103,000 coins with a face value of $69 million that had been shipped from Europe for redemption were fakes.

The story began in 1986, when the Japanese government minted 10 million of the coins to mark the 60th anniversary on the throne of the late Emperor Hirohito. The Bank of Japan guaranteed that each could be redeemed at any time for the face value of 100,000 yen (currently $670). The gold content of 20 grams (0.7 ounces) is worth less than half the face value, and they have no intrinsic collectors' value.

The 103,000 suspect coins were shipped by Paul Davies, an international coin dealer in Ilkley in northern England, and by the Union Bank of Switzerland in Zurich. Mr. Davies acknowledges sending about 42,000 of the coins for redemption in the past 18 months.

After it was informed that Japan had opened an investigation, Mr. Davies's three-man firm obtained more of the coins from the same source and subjected them to a rigorous scientific examination, he said. The results are to be announced in London on Wednesday.

"We carried out a very detailed scientific analysis and compared them with coins that came from a completely different source. The report says definitely that the coins are genuine," said Philip Maunsell, an associate of Mr. Davies.

Mr. Maunsell said the coins that had been examined were inspected with an electron-scanning microscope that magnifies details 1,500 times, enabling experts to tell whether or not they were made from the original dies.

Japanese police have refused to make available any of the coins that are under investigation, but Mr. Maunsell said, "Our expert would be happy to carry out exactly the same tests on them, either here with witnesses, or in Japan."

"We have always maintained that the coins were genuine," he said. "This report proves that. This affair has caused us considerable hardship and it is so irritating that our name should have been slurred through someone else's mistake."

"We will be seeking a very unconditional apology so that we can clear our name," Mr. Maunsell said.

Japanese authorities have not commented on the affair, other than to confirm an investigation is taking place. But Mr. Maunsell alleged that the authorities had leaked details to the Japanese press, which, he said, "has not been kind on us."

"The fact that the coins were being investigated was immediately interpreted as though they were forgeries," he said.

He said the onus of proof was now on the Japanese. But this, he added, might mean someone having to lose face, and so far, he said, "We have found that they do not care about anybody who is not Japanese."

Mr. Maunsell said about 160,000 of the gold coins were put on the market by an undisclosed Middle East government and handled by a dealer in Zurich, who sold them to Paul Davies and to Union Bank.

Paul Davies then sold the coins to Japanese middlemen, Rimpac Gold Co. and Taisei Stamp & Coin Co., which is one of the world's largest coin dealers.

It was one of the biggest transactions ever carried out by Paul Davies in its 17-year history, but Mr. Maunsell said, "We were happy to get involved because everything was above board."

The alarm was sounded earlier this year when Taisei sent 1,000 of the coins for redemption, and a bank clerk noticed that the plastic that encapsulates them was a slightly different color than usual. The bank asked Bank of Japan to check and at the same time sent a report to the police.

According to Mr. Maunsell, "it suddenly became a front-page story about a massive fraud being perpetrated by Westerners to make Japan lose face."

A spokesman for Union Bank said, "We have always said the coins were genuine. We do not trade in fake coins."

Coins in every batch sent to Japan were checked by experts and were always found to be genuine, the spokesman said.

Because the gold value of the coins is so much lower than the face value, a successful forger would have been able to make a huge profit.

But Mr. Maunsell said: "No forger is going to be in a position to buy two tons of gold plus all the machinery necessary to make the coins on the off chance they will continue to be accepted."

The 160,000 coins were on the market for two years before any question was raised about them. But how and why they were sent to the Middle East remains a mystery.

BORDER: *View From Neisse*

(Continued from page 1)

were not convinced that the Communists were gone forever and continue to push into their subconscious once-forbidden thoughts.

"They don't talk about wanting the Russian troops out, either," he said. "They are putting such questions out of mind and enjoying reunification euphoria."

Mr. Lassowsky, in whose office campaign aides from the West German party appeared to outnumber local Christian Democrats, said the border was recognized by a great majority largely because hardly anyone who hailed from the other bank of the Oder or Neisse would want to return there.

The candidate in the March 18 elections said that despite Mr. Kohl's reservations, his party, together with West German Christian Democrats and representatives of Pax, a Polish Roman Catholic organization, held a rally here last month in which all expressed recognition of the frontier.

But Waltraut Tuchen, national editor of Neuer Tag, until recently the regional Commmist daily and now striving for editorial independence, said that after the rally "rightist extremists" created an incident by insulting demonstrators.

Miss Tuchen, who has quit the Communist Party, said she was puzzled by the seeming contradiction between what she called growing nationalism here and elsewhere in East Germany and the general acceptance of the border.

"I am ashamed of it," she said of the tide of nationalist sentiment. "For 40 years, we tried to create an East German nationalism and didn't succeed. Through the same years we suppressed a kind of all-German nationalism. Now it comes to the surface in highly concentrated form."

But the editor, as well as most other Germans questioned, said that in the complex web of emotions that preoccupy East Germans the border issue is secondary.

What is dominant, she and others said, is a mixture of joy over impending unification — with the promise of getting a slice of the rich West German cake — and some deep-seated fears.

"All the parties and groups speak the same language, but none tell us how to achieve the happy results they promise," said Jörg Frommholz, a computer technician, who was interviewed in the Frankfurt office of the New Forum opposition movement.

Mr. Frommholz said the fears of East Germans for their jobs were being justified even before reunification. Factory directors, "who used to be the worst Stalinists, act now as if they had always believed in capitalism," he said.

He and others said workers were being dismissed as managers sought to increase efficiency. "They are like vultures," Mr. Frommholz said. "They walk over corpses."

East Germans also fear that reunification may devalue their pensions and savings and raise rents to West German levels, many times higher than the heavily subsidized rents here.

GERMANS: *Kohl Turnabout*

(Continued from page 1)

tives of the six countries will be held in Bonn next week. The foreign ministers of the nations could begin their talks as early as March 19, possibly in Namibia, diplomatic sources here said.

The Four Powers agreed to a Soviet suggestion that they advance their talks on German unity both because of their concern over Mr. Kohl's waffling on the border issue and because of a West German desire to smooth over whatever damage has been caused by the Polish border dispute, diplomats said.

"No one could understand why Mr. Kohl took this as far as he did," a Western ambassador said.

Mr. Kohl tried to answer those questions Tuesday by having his spokesman announce that "the Polish people should know that their right to live in secure borders will not be thrown into question by territorial claims from us Germans, either now or in future."

■ **Warsaw to Keep Troops**

Soviet troops cannot leave Poland before the military status of a united Germany is settled, President Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland said in a newspaper interview to be published in Bonn on Wednesday, Reuters reported.

"This depends very much on whether a united Germany remains a member of NATO or becomes neutral, how a stationing of Soviet troops on East German territory will look and which armies will be stationed where," he told Die Welt.

Mr. Jaruzelski said that he was surprised by the speed at which the two Germanys were moving toward unity and that he had the impression Bonn wanted to annex East Germany.

"As a Pole and a European, I am afraid," he said in the interview.

ARABS: *Cold War's End Sets Back Arab-Palestinian Strategy in Mideast*

(Continued from page 1)

the PLO and other Palestinian organizations, according to estimates, have largely ended that cooperation.

Bases of operation for extremist Palestinian groups like the Abu Nidal organization, which worked out of Warsaw and East Berlin, have been closed.

Palestinian officials assert that the new governments of Poland and East Germany have supplied intelligence to Western agencies.

"Our mistake was that we formed relations with the governments of these countries, not with their peoples," said Radwan Abu Ayash, a leading figure among Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and head of the federation of Arab journalists there.

Militant Arab nations like Syria, South Yemen, Algeria, and Libya are also feeling a sharp impact from the decline of support from the Soviet Union and the East bloc.

Andrew Duncan of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies says one consequence is a significant drop in the number of Soviet military advisers stationed in Syria since the winds of *perestroika* began to blow through Moscow.

In its yearly publication, "The Military Balance," the institute reported that the number of Soviet military advisers in Syria dropped to 3,000 last year from 4,000 in 1988. "We expect the figure will be further reduced by June," Mr. Duncan said.

The Soviet Union has also served notice that it will no longer support President Hafez Assad's decade-long quest to place Syria in what he calls "strategic parity" in armaments with Israel.

Above all, a senior Soviet diplomat said in an interview, the Soviets have told Damascus that they will not back Syria in another war with Israel.

As a result, Syria and even Libya, which stood firmly against the reintegration of Egypt into the Arab League and opposed moderate pro-Western Arab governments, have substantially toned down their militancy.

They have resumed ties with Egypt and are eagerly seeking to reintegrate themselves into the Arab mainstream.

"None of this is lost on Assad," an Israeli diplomat said of the new Soviet attitude.

"He is readjusting his policies vis-à-vis Egypt, the PLO, and the peace process. Militarily, he realizes that the Soviets today are not the Soviets of 10 years ago. He cannot depend on them in the same way."

The softening of the hard-liners' stance has given more freedom to conservative Arab nations led by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco, which are slowly shaping new outlines for Arab policies, advocating peaceful settlements of disputes in Lebanon and with Israel.

But it is not evident that the collapse of Communist governments in Europe and the shift in Soviet strategy is all that profitable to the moderate oil-producing states of the Gulf either.

"We in Kuwait always balanced our relations with the United States with our ties to the Soviet Union," said Abdullah Y. Ghanem, who heads one of Kuwait's largest trading companies.

"When the U.S. refused to sell us F-16s, we went to the Russians. Now that the two superpowers are playing ball together, what are we supposed to do?"

For the moment, the most insistent Arab and Palestinian fear centers on the relaxation of Soviet restrictions on the emigration of Soviet Jews, a move that is sending tens of thousands of Soviet immigrants to Israel every month and upsetting a basic tenet of Palestinian demographic calculations.

For years, the Palestinians, and many Israelis, have contended that one of the biggest incentives for Israel to cede the occupied Arab territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is that the rate of population growth among the Arabs in Israel and the occupied territories is so much higher than among Jews that by the end of the century the demographic balance will tilt in favor of the Palestinians.

Those calculations are being scrambled by the flow from the Soviet Union.

Moreover, "the professional qualifications of arriving Soviet migrants, who are almost all educated and well-trained professionals, further enhances Israel's technological superiority in the face of all its Arab neighbors," said Abdullah Nobari, business editor of the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Talias.

SOVIET: *Business Owners*

(Continued from page 1)

erty," assuming it is passed by the Congress of Peoples Deputies, would go into force July 1, 1990. It passed the Supreme Soviet by an overwhelming majority.

Deputies said that the practical result of the bill would be that more Westernized republics, such as the Baltic states, would immediately take advantage of it to allow the rise of individually owned businesses, agricultural enterprises and even factories. But in regions such as Central Asia and provincial Russia, which are more conservative, the movement toward greater privatization was likely to be much slower.

Although the law on property and the law on land leasing marks a sharp departure from decades of a highly centralized, statist economy, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has portrayed them as necessary for the "renewal of socialism."

Not all the legislators in the Supreme Soviet allowed themselves the same ideological liberties.

Leonid I. Sukhov, a driver from Minsk, the Byelorussian capital, said during the debate that even the limited version of private property in the bill was a violation of socialist ideology. He proposed a referendum on the issue, adding, "that would show the people's opposition to private property."

Other traditionalists argued that the rise of private property in the Soviet Union would lead to widespread unemployment, exploitation, greater black-market speculation and a further decline in living standards.

Members of the Inter-Regional Group of radical legislators have called for even broader property and land use. Their program calls for property relations that are controlled by a free market, allowing for individual ownership of land and major industrial enterprises.

FREUD: *Some Deep, Dark Secrets*

(Continued from page 1)

New York millionaire, and an heiress herself.

Telling new details of the case have come from investigations by Helen Frink Kraft, the daughter of Dr. Frink and his first wife.

"Freud used my father, used my mother and used my stepmother," said Mrs. Kraft, whose new findings about Freud's involvement in the episode are particularly damaging details.

"My father came home from his analysis with Freud in Vienna in 1921 with the news he was a latent homosexual and his emotional problems would be cured if he divorced my mother and married Mrs. Bijur," Mrs. Kraft said.

Judging from a letter Freud wrote him in 1922, Dr. Frink found it hard to accept Freud's diagnosis of latent homosexuality.

But the letter also included what seems an outrageous suggestion. "Your complaint that you cannot grasp your homosexuality implies that you are not yet aware of your phantasy of making me a rich man," wrote Freud, who was in the process of engineering the marriage. "If matters turn out all right, let us change this imaginary gift into a real contribution to the Psychoanalytic Funds."

This request for donations from his patient, some psychoanalysts say, would be grounds for a malpractice suit, were they to occur today; but others say the request would be acceptable if the funds were not for the analyst himself.

Freud also seems to have used Dr. Frink's "homosexuality" as justification for the marriage he was engineering.

Dr. Frink, in analysis with Freud, wrote to Angelika Bijur pleading with her to join him in Vienna, "to complete" his analysis.

Once there she saw Freud, who advised her to divorce Abraham Bijur, explaining, as she was to recount later, that "if I threw Dr. F. over now, he would never again try to come back to normality and probably develop into a homosexual, though in a highly disguised way."

Dr. Frink, feeling guilty over leaving his wife, became depressed and then psychotic. But in December the episode passed. Freud told him the analysis was complete, and that he should marry Mrs. Bijur. The two were married weeks later in Paris.

"Freud wanted so much for my father to marry Angie Bijur that he didn't tell her about my father's three-week psychosis," Mrs. Kraft said.

Mrs. Kraft found many of the documents about her father in archives at Johns Hopkins University in 1985. Among them was an open letter to Freud that Angelika Bijur's husband had planned to run as a newspaper advertisement in New York City.

In the letter, the outraged husband demanded to know how Freud could presume to break up his marriage.

According to Mr. Sulloway, the science historian at MIT, Freud began heading the facts in the first published description of a psychoanalytic patient, "Anna O.," who was treated by Freud's early mentor, Josef Breuer, for neck paralysis, inability to speak her native German and other problems.

In his essay on hysteria, Freud presented the case as a brilliant cure. Carl Jung, however, said in 1925 that Freud had privately confessed that Anna had not actually been cured.

Anna O. was Bertha Pappenheim, a pioneer in social work in Germany in the 1930s. In the 1970s Henri Ellenberger, a historian of psychiatry at the University of Montreal, discovered the Pappenheim records in a Swiss sanitarium.

The records showed she was first referred to the sanitarium soon after ending her treatment with Breuer, and that over the years she had several relapses of the same symptoms that supposedly had been "cured."

God Protects Israel's Rights, Oslo Aide Says

Reuters

OSLO — God is protecting Israel and its people, backing their right to hold land, says the Norwegian foreign minister, Kjell Magne Bondevik.

"As a Christian, I believe God has his hand with Israel's people so that he will protect their right to land," Mr. Bondevik said in an interview published Monday in the Labor Party daily, Arbeiderbladet.

But Mr. Bondevik, a Lutheran minister and leader of the Christian Democratic Party, said he would not use the Bible to draw the map of the Middle East, and that religion should not govern politics.

COUP: *Fighting in Kabul*

(Continued from page 1)

Communist factions," he said. "We are not ready to share their government if the coup d'état is brought by Communists."

Casualty reports were vague. Army officials in Kabul said they sent 4,000 troops to help quash the rebellion, and Tass said that 500 rebel troops had been "put out of action" and their weapons captured.

General Tanai fled the country after the coup attempt, Tass reported. He was replaced by Lieutenant General Mohammed Aslam Watanjar, the interior minister.

President Najib said in his radio statement that he wanted General Tanai captured, "dead or alive."

—DAVID REMNICK

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A Tilt Toward Comity

George Bush's weekend talks with Toshiki Kaifu produced yet another Japanese pledge of economic reforms that could ease the two countries' tension over trade. Previous prime ministers have been unable to deliver as much as they seemed to promise, but Mr. Kaifu introduced a welcome new element. His aim, he said, was to improve the quality of life in Japan — that is, to make changes because Japan needs them, not because America demands them.

The bilateral friction turns on Japan's huge and seemingly intractable $50 billion surplus in trade with the United States. Removing Japanese barriers to imports will not remove the surplus but should reduce it.

It is unrealistic for Washington to demand a revolution in Japan's consensus-bound society. But Japan's friends in America and Europe grow increasingly impatient with a supposed "partner" who exports aggressively while limiting imports.

President Bush proposed the meetings on the spur of the moment after Mr. Kaifu's re-election last month. If the president meant to convey frustration over the lack of progress in current trade negotiations between Washington and Tokyo, he surely made his point. If he sought an immediate breakthrough, he pounced too soon.

Mr. Kaifu had barely patched together his cabinet before he was off to California to discuss fundamental issues he has not yet resolved at home. As prime minister, he has much less governmental power than a U.S. president. And Mr. Kaifu is further handicapped by the lack of a political following. He was a compromise choice of the long-dominant Liberal Democratic Party when its leaders were disgraced by scandal. To make matters worse from the American perspective, all the major candidates took tough positions on trade issues.

There are two negotiations under way, both forced on Japan by last year's U.S. trade legislation. In one, on specific products, Washington is pressing the Japanese to open their markets for supercomputers, communications satellites and wood products. In the other, broader talks, both governments seek basic changes. The United States wants Japan to open up its retail distribution system, to crack down harder on antitrust violations and to encourage consumption. Japan says America should reduce its budget deficit, raise its savings rate and improve education.

In terms of pure economics, both sides are talking good sense — about the other side. America could improve its competitiveness by doing what Tokyo urges; even President Bush agrees, but offers half-measures. Japan, in its turn, could improve the lot of the Japanese, and its acceptance as a world power, by opening up. Its hostility to foreign commerce and investment serves neither its own interests nor anyone else's.

No one should expect miracles from the new prime minister, still struggling to establish his grip. But his willingness to meet on short notice and his positive response to the president's arm-twisting demonstrate a welcome tilt toward comity.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Heartland Speaks

Sunday's republic and local elections in Russia, Byelorussia and the Ukraine gave a voice to the Soviet Union's Slavic heartland, where 70 percent of the Soviet population lives. These were not fully democratic, multiparty elections, but democratic, ethnic, nationalist, ecological and other popular movements were able to challenge candidates of the single registered Communist Party, and reform Communists challenged standpatters. Runoffs are still to come, but it is clear enough what the heartland is saying: Reform, more reform.

From the start, Mikhail Gorbachev's political strategy was to rally and capture popular discontent and turn it against his conservative rivals. Along the way, as though he had decided that the party was essentially anachronistic and unredeemable, he decided to set up several new structures of authority that he could use to govern in his fashion. One of these was the new national legislature, the Congress of People's Deputies; he is its president. The other is the top-to-bottom administrative pyramid recreated in the three big Slavic republics on Sunday. Mr. Gorbachev, who himself has yet to run in a popular election, evidently hopes that the Congress will seat him atop that second structure in an executive presidency of very extensive powers. The next person — not he — would have to submit to a popular vote.

In the Soviet Union now, the ways of public participation and personal rule are being strengthened simultaneously. Mr. Gorbachev wants democratic reform, but he wants it to blast away his opposition on the right and quiet his opposition on the left and to leave him with license and support for his chosen policies. The dissolution of party authority and central power, however, proceeds apace.

Sunday's elections gave a notable boost to Boris Yeltsin, whose platform is to out-reform the reform-minded Gorbachev. This scares the many people inside and even outside the Soviet Union who count themselves as liberals but believe that Mr. Gorbachev's cause and country would be better served if he had more power. Obviously Mr. Gorbachev himself believes this, yet at the same time as he carves out a privileged position for himself he is expanding his country's democratic possibilities. This tension defines the great drama unfolding not simply in the Kremlin but across the Soviet land.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

This Is Gunboat Law

According to the Supreme Court's peculiar reasoning last week, the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution does not protect a foreigner from a warrantless search by Americans of his home in his own country, or from use of seized evidence at his trial in America. This 6 to 3 decision is to jurisprudence what gunboats are to diplomacy.

The court says that the "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches" does not embrace an alien who is brought to American justice for crimes against the United States. Chief Justice William Rehnquist says America can use this extra power at a time of increased paramilitary ventures abroad. He would have served America better by promoting, instead of naked power, the rule of law.

Agents of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration obtained a U.S. arrest warrant for René Martin Verdugo Urquidez, a Mexican citizen and one of a band of violent drug smugglers. Mexican authorities picked him up in Mexico and brought him to the United States, where he has been convicted of the torture-murder of a DEA agent. To prosecute separate drug charges, agents searched two residences in Mexico, with Mexican cooperation but no search warrant. Lower courts barred the evidence under familiar constitutional principles, but not the Supreme Court.

The chief justice, long known for his literal, narrow constitutional interpretations, said "the people" protected in the Fourth Amendment are different from the people whose rights are safeguarded elsewhere in the Constitution. This was such a flight of judicial imagination that the junior justice, Anthony Kennedy, said "with respect" that he could not use it to support the result.

Justice William Brennan's dissent offers a worthier lesson to a world now studying the U.S. Constitution as a model. In his view, the people it protects, citizen or alien, include those accused in U.S. courts of violating U.S. laws.

Agents could have got a search warrant for this defendant's home or office as easily as the warrant for his arrest. In an emergency, agents behaving reasonably could have found innumerable court-allowed excuses for not obtaining a warrant. The power to skirt the Constitution altogether was unnecessary as well as illegitimate.

Any restrictions on searches and seizures that occur "incident to American action," Justice Rehnquist wrote, "must be imposed by the political branches through diplomatic understanding, treaty, or legislation." That is an invitation to politicians to study ways to maintain America's reputation for justice. It is unfortunate that the judicial branch has made such a study necessary.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Kohl Commits a Blunder

[Helmut] Kohl's linking of the stability of the Polish border to the renouncing of any reparations claim by the Poles is an extraordinarily clumsy gesture. In the West, those who have stressed the dangers of unification will feel vindicated, and raise the volume of their protestations accordingly. The French, who have so far suppressed their qualms, have already made their feelings about the chancellor's statement clear. In the East, he has thrown a great stone into the pond of Central European politics, and stimulated demands from the Poles to join in the "two plus four" talks. In appearing to give substance to lingering Soviet fears of revanchism, he has weakened [Mikhail] Gorbachev's domestic position by making him seem too complacent on the German issue. Domestically, the chancellor has split his own ruling coalition. He has, in short, committed a major political blunder.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Khmer Rouge Dilemma

No United Nations force is likely to pacify Pol Pot's jungle guerrillas. Whatever the agreement on paper, only the Hun Sen side will be restrained by the peacekeepers. The Khmer Rouge will continue to range free. Still, the proposal lends momentum to the peace process. And it provides China a face-saving opportunity to break with Pol Pot, who is virtually certain to violate any cease-fire. Deprived of Chinese supplies, the Khmer Rouge would dwindle and die.

— Eileen Blumenthal, a professor at Rutgers, writing in The New York Times.

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OPINION

Middle East Diplomacy Has Prospects

By George P. Shultz

The writer was secretary of state in the Reagan administration. This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Diplomacy has become a neglected dimension of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The circuits in recent years have been overloaded with calls for attractively simple but practically unrealistic approaches.

Some want an all-encompassing solution dictated or imposed from the outside or by an international conference.

Some say that military strength alone can induce the other parties to make accommodations.

Some are convinced that only through an almost endless evolutionary process enhancing mutual understanding can the adversaries be reconciled.

Some argue that "a just and lasting peace" is farcical. Better to write off the peace process as a delusion under any conceivable circumstance.

But all the while the work of diplomacy has gone on. Even those periods when one or another party has stood aside or even for a time bowed out have often served to make a diplomatic point and transform attitudes toward greater realism.

Sometimes quiet diplomacy has been in order, but the dearth of news has led observers to complain that the peace process was not getting the attention it warranted. And sometimes, as is now the case, the tactics of diplomacy seem so convoluted, and the pathway ahead so long and roundabout, that media coverage flags and commentators despair that any serious work is under way.

Over the years, however, diplomacy has brought solid achievements. The foundation stones for a negotiated solution, UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 with their concept of "territory for peace," have been accepted by all the parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1988.

The disengagement agreements between Syria and Israel and Egypt and Israel that emerged from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in 1973 and 1974 proved that negotiations can work between even the most bitter foes. At Camp David, in September 1978, President Jimmy Carter, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat put together an approach that meets both Israel's need for a step-by-step period of confidence-building cooperation and the Arab need for a comprehensive final outcome.

The 1979 treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel, the continuing successful multinational peacekeeping effort in the Sinai and the negotiated return of Taba to Egyptian sovereignty in 1988 proved that peace is possible and can be maintained even in the face of great pressures.

President Ronald Reagan's Sept. 1, 1982, comprehensive Middle East peace initiative set out an important concept: Any party could come to the negotiating table with any position; that is, the gaps should be narrowed in direct negotiation without endless pre-negotiation bickering.

The United States in 1988 set forth the idea of an "interlock" between a transitional period, during which Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza would start to take responsibility for their own affairs, and the guaranteed start of negotiations to determine the final status of those territories. Transitional arrangements would benefit from the interplay with final status negotiations. If Israelis gain confidence from Palestinian conduct during the transition period, Palestinians have a right to expect a positive Israeli approach to the principles that will define the final settlement.

And Israel's May 14, 1989, proposal for elections in the West Bank and Gaza to select Palestinians who would negotiate with Israel, an idea apparently accepted by the PLO, now provides the focal point of efforts to advance the Arab-Israeli peace process. The United States has worked hard to foster this important initiative.

Arabs and Israelis have come a long way from "the three nos" stated by the Arabs at Khartoum after the 1967 war: no recognition, no negotiation, no peace. Today the prospects for diplomacy are promising, although the old enmities within the Palestinian and Israeli camps are still in play and still inhibit decisions that new conditions demand.

The Washington Post.

Stumbling Toward Moderation in the Middle East

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The change in the world's political climate is finally touching the Middle East. Don't hold your breath. Things are moving in millimeters, nothing like the giant leaps that 1989 brought in Eastern Europe. Still, it is becoming more fashionable to sound a bit moderate than to shout shrill defiance.

The hard-liners are being put on the defensive, no longer assured that extremism and intimidation will keep them on top. Different groups and pressures are at work in various countries, but they add up to recognition that the receding Cold War has given economic and political factors priority over the old ideological and strategic bulwarks.

The expression comes in some surprisingly blunt ways. The emir of Bahrain told a Gulf newspaper the other day that he deplored how democratic forces in Kuwait and other Gulf states were "trying to imitate Eastern Europe in doing away with totalitarian rule."

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, heavy-handed as usual, told the new Arab Cooperation Council, comprising Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and Yemen, to watch out for America "now that the Soviet Union has abandoned in a way and for a time its role as the prime international defender" of the Arabs.

"Based on our friendship with the Soviets," he said, "we never expected they would give in to American pressure" to allow widespread emigration of Jews. He urged Arab investors to transfer funds from America to the Soviet Union, as if they could buy back Moscow's help that way.

But this is a diversion from his greater concern with Iran, where something is stirring. There have been a lot of signals that Tehran is getting ready to arrange release of some, perhaps all, of the 18 Western hostages in Lebanon and that talks are going on with the United States.

The biggest problem seems to be the continuing power struggle in the Iranian regime. President Hashemi Rafsanjani is getting desperate at his country's terrible economic situation, and looks abroad to ease it.

Iranian exiles report large, angry demonstrations in several cities and claim that some 200 to 300 people have been killed in the streets in the past fortnight. European foreign ministries with diplomats in Tehran consider this a large exaggeration, but say there have been public disturbances.

Tehran radio broadcast two telephone numbers last weekend for citizens to voice their grievances on a 24-hour hot line set up by Mr. Rafsanjani, an attempted steam valve.

Obviously, freeing the hostages would improve Iran's relations with the West, probably leading to the end of Washington's oil embargo, release of blocked funds and perhaps new international credits. Baghdad wants to force Iranian concessions on the stalled negotiations for a peace settlement before tensions disappear. Passions are no longer a reliable barrier.

Israel, too, is feeling the East-West thaw and economic pinch. In one way it is a benefit: The arrival of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews would fulfill an old dream. But Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir put his foot in it with his claim that it would take a "big Israel" to settle them. He avoided calling it "Lebensraum," but the implication was that large-scale immigration would justify refusing to cede any occupied territory.

That riled the Arabs, and Washington, and probably persuaded the Soviets not to allow the direct Moscow-Tel Aviv flights that they had been considering.

In any case, Mr. Shamir had boxed himself in over his own plan to hold elections in the territories to produce Palestinian negotiators.

The Israeli Labor Party has accepted. Washington is getting impatient. The refuseniks in Mr. Shamir's own Likud party have already broken away. He will face a fight to keep the leadership, but he can no longer argue that he has to stall to keep his party together.

Now he has set new terms. If Labor agrees, talks will begin in Cairo about talks for interim Palestinian autonomy to lead to talks about a settlement some day. Only talk.

There is no assurance that the compromise which alone can bring peace lies in the foreseeable future. Mr. Shamir said in an evident reference to Washington, "No nation can ask of us concessions and sacrifices that they would never make if their own security was at stake."

But that's the whole point. Israel's security is at stake as long as it has no peace.

In the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe, leaders have come to see that there is a better chance for security and prosperity from a gentle wind than from a chilly blast. President F. W. de Klerk is trying it in South Africa.

There is still strong resistance in the Middle East but the idea is gaining. Political global warming makes a difference.

The New York Times.

Time for Shamir to Carry Out His Own Peace Plan

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The hope of any movement toward peace between Israel and the Palestinians hangs in the balance now. The decision rests with the government of Israel, and the attempt to come to grips with it is bringing sounds of discord and denunciation from Jerusalem.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and some of his colleagues in the Likud party complain that the United States is trying to push them. They say that Secretary of State James Baker has confronted them with unpalatable proposals.

What are the Israeli politicians debating? What is Mr. Shamir being asked to do?

He is not being asked to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, or to attend an international peace conference, or to commit Israel to withdraw from any part of the occupied territories. All those are ideas that Mr. Shamir has rejected. They are not on the table.

What he is being asked to do is to carry out his own peace plan: for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to elect representatives who would negotiate with Israel.

Actually, Mr. Shamir is not even being asked to implement his plan. He is only being asked to have Israel talk with the Palestinian delegation about how to implement it.

That is Mr. Baker's proposal. He has developed it carefully, patiently — and above all with concern for Mr. Shamir's domestic political necessities.

Thus there is no overt role for the PLO in the Baker approach. On that and other matters the PLO has swallowed its objections. The Palestinian side has cleared the way for talks about how to hold an election.

The Baker proposal also has support in Israel, from left-center to right-center. The Labor Party, coalition partner of Likud, is for it — including the hawkish Labor defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin. So are some of the moderate and younger Likud figures close to Mr. Shamir.

Why, then, is the prime minister in such public distress about the Baker proposal? Why does he ask for more time, and complain of being rushed? What is the excruciating dilemma?

The dilemma is that Mr. Baker has met all of Mr. Shamir's legitimate political needs. He has found a way to implement the Shamir plan without offending any of Mr. Shamir's fixed political positions.

Now, confronted with his own plan as a realistic possibility, Mr. Shamir has tried hard to avoid it. The latest move by him and his colleagues would effectively say no to the Baker proposal by raising new conditions. If Mr. Shamir in effect rejects talks about his plan, under the extremely limited conditions designed by Mr. Baker, the implications would be profound. For he would really be saying that he is not willing to talk to Palestinians at all.

The possibilities for peace have never been better. Most Palestinians are prepared at last to come to terms with the reality of Israel. The moment has come to begin making a reality of that phrase "the peace process." All it takes is leadership.

The New York Times.

Japan, West Germany and America Need a Crisis

By James Fallows

WASHINGTON — When George Bush invited Toshiki Kaifu to their hurried meeting last week in California, "heading off the impending crisis" over trade was undoubtedly on both men's minds. Yet a crisis, or at least a galvanizing shock, may be what is needed to jolt the world's three major economies — Japan, the United States and West Germany — out of a narrow-minded pursuit of policies that promise trouble for each other and the world economy.

Saying that a crisis might be a good thing runs counter to the crisis-avoidance theme of innumerable conferences, research projects and government negotiations. And of course the dangers are real: The connections among the world's economies are so complex that it is impossible to predict how far shock waves would spread.

Consider, for example, how the world's financial stability is now linked to Japanese land-control policies. If the speculative bubble that has made the real estate of metropolitan Tokyo more valuable than the entire United States were to burst, so would financial markets everywhere. Japanese corporations have borrowed tens of billions of dollars against the supposed "value" of their land and have poured this money into stock and bond exchanges from New York to Singapore. If they ever needed it back in a hurry, as might happen if a change in Japanese tax laws made it less attractive to hold land, they would take markets down with them.

The problem is that this interconnected world economy badly needs a few crises. Not disasters that would do to the trading system what the OPEC oil shocks did to industrial productivity, or what the earthquake of 1923 did to Tokyo. But a healthy scare, which does some damage but leaves basic structures intact. That might prevent much more serious destruction in the long run, as last fall's California earthquake probably will.

We could use a 7.0-magnitude diplo-economic shock. The three major world economies — Japan, America and to a lesser degree West Germany — are heading in directions that satisfy their own needs in the short run but create longer-term problems for themselves and everyone else. It is hard to see how they can change course without a jostle from outside.

The West Germans are discovering the wonders of spending money that does not exist, a practice that Americans of this era cannot gracefully condemn. Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants to help East Germany to get on its economic feet, but he does not want to raise taxes at home to pay for the needed investment — however large the future returns. Instead the West German government floated the idea of converting each feeble "East-mark" into a sturdy Western mark.

The idea of creating purchasing power out of thin air has naturally made German bankers prepare for inflation. This, just as naturally, has raised interest rates in Germany — which has in turn put pressure on the United States and Japan to do the same. And this in turn seemed to trigger the plunge in the Tokyo stock market. The Berlin Wall and the Nikkei stock index had seemed equally impregnable, but when one came down the other followed.

The United States should take self-interested steps to develop important industries, and let Japan adjust if it chooses.

Japan's miracles of modernization have essentially been a response to a continual sense of crisis, from its alarming discovery in the mid-1800s that the outside world had moved into the industrial age, to the doubling of the yen's value in the 1980s.

With the will generated by a sense of crisis, each country could easily correct the internal failings that endanger the world trading system — America's overconsumption, Japan's resistance to equal foreign participation in its economy. But without a shock, neither country seems any more capable than Germany of doing what it should.

This time, the crisis being avoided is the one generated by the "Super 301" trade bill. After the United States listed Japan as one of the world's "unfair traders" last year, both countries agreed to negotiations to stop their bickering over trade.

The deadline for these "structural impediments" talks, in which each country tries to convince the other to change the basic nature of its economy, comes this spring. When the talks end, assuming that neither side achieves a conversion of the other, the next crisis will begin, as congressmen start ranting about Japan again.

The gridlock of U.S. politics is obvious. A kind of political "market failure" has occurred. Polls show that most Americans agree with what most politicians and business leaders say in private: that it is dishonorable to demand more from the government than people are willing to pay; that it is suicidal not to spend more on teachers and schools; that American businesses cannot hope to keep up if, on average, they invest half as much money in new equipment as firms in Japan do.

But, absent a crisis that justifies public-spirited behavior, no one can afford to act on these concerns. Politicians cannot stay in office if they talk about raising taxes — except in California after the earthquake.

"The Japanese are particularly sensitive to the smell of decay, however well masked," the German scholar Kurt Singer wrote in a famous passage from his prewar book "Mirror, Sword and Jewel" — and "they will strike at an enemy whose core appears to betray a lack of firmness."

No one is thinking of "attacking" America in an overtly hostile way. But the "smell of decay" that wafts from a business-as-usual America has grown rank on the other side of the Pacific.

A crisis could, ideally, have the opposite effect on Japan — freeing its people to think more of their individual self-interest and less of the good of the corporation or state.

So if Mr. Bush and Mr. Kaifu really wanted to strengthen U.S.-Japanese relations, they would be hoping for the crises that would free each country to behave the way it should.

How would these occur?

The United States could forget about presenting Japan with demands for internal change. The way to get Japan's attention is not to try to do so. Instead America should take self-interested steps to develop important U.S. industries, and let Japan adjust if it chooses.

Respectable people shrink from the idea of self-protective economic action. Do we want to start a trade war? But nations have often paid a price in consumer welfare to achieve other goals. Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher condoned deep recessions in order to fight inflation. When the United States willingly let the dollar's value fall by half relative to the mark and yen, it traded the welfare of U.S. consumers for the hope of revitalizing the industrial base.

A new American economic policy could solve Japan's need for an invigorating sense of crisis. That would leave Germany to work out its problems — and America with the question of how to develop that sense for itself.

The writer is Washington editor of The Atlantic. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

All Victims Have Rights To Support

By Kenneth Roth

NEW YORK — Can the UN Human Rights Commission, which is due to hold a series of important votes this Wednesday in Geneva, move beyond back-room horse trading to condemn forthrightly the world's worst human rights violators? The answer will depend in large part on one of the commission's most politicized members — the United States.

Since 1987, the U.S. delegation has single-mindedly pursued a campaign to condemn Cuba — a deserving but ideologically easy target — for its human rights practices. U.S. representatives have spoken incessantly about Cuban abuses, often with wild exaggeration. Tales abound of U.S. threats and reprisals against nations that would not support this crusade.

Unfortunately, the U.S. determination to censure Cuba was not matched by comparable resolve when it came to denouncing abusive governments that happened to be U.S. friends. Although the United States rarely voted against attempts to condemn friendly governments, it devoted little energy to such efforts, and often worked to weaken critical resolutions before they came to a vote.

The U.S. treatment of Iraq is a good example. In February 1989, six months after the Iraqi government used poison gas against its Kurdish population, the United States refused to join 15 West European governments in sponsoring a resolution denouncing Iraqi abuses. Although the United States ultimately opposed a procedural motion to kill the resolution, the lackluster U.S. response helped Iraq escape rebuke.

It is not that Cuba should avoid criticism for its human rights practices. Following a political opening in 1987 and 1988 in response to the U.S. campaign in Geneva, Cuba has slammed the door shut on dissent. No sooner had a UN investigative team left Cuba in September 1988 than the Cuban government began locking up its tiny dissident community.

Today, 20 independent activists are in Cuba prisons, including the heads of all of the country's small human rights groups. The government allows no independent press, no political parties, no elections and no independent lawyers or judges. It will be the ultimate of hypocrisy if, as in past years, the 43 members of the UN commission continue their refusal to criticize Cuban abuses.

But the U.S. effort to condemn Cuba will have no chance of success if it remains so one-dimensional. Unless the United States also addresses abuses by its friends, the Cuba campaign will continue to look more like an attempt to tar an ideological adversary than an honest effort to prevent human rights violations.

There are plenty of candidates worthy of U.S. attention.

In Iraq, President Saddam Hussein continues to kill, torture and arrest arbitrarily, and a program to relocate Iraqi Kurds threatens their cultural survival. In Somalia, President Mohammed Siad Barre's campaign to wipe out a rebellion in the north of the country has left 50,000 dead.

In China — where the Bush administration has a special responsibility in light of its rapprochement with that country's murderous rulers — the lifting of martial law has made no difference to the thousands who linger in prison. Nor has it had any effect on the controls on freedom of expression and association.

Indeed two of Cuba's neighbors, Haiti and Guatemala, merit strong condemnation. Both receive "advisory services" from the United Nations, in which advice on how to respect human rights is served up to supposedly well-intentioned governments.

But in Guatemala, the army and allied death squads continue to murder students, labor leaders and human rights activists with numbing regularity, while President Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo acts as an apologist for military abuses.

In Haiti, General Prosper Avril has sent his presidential guard to murder, beat, intimidate and expel opposition leaders in an increasingly transparent move to resurrect Duvalier-style rule.

The U.S. delegation must condemn such abusive friends if its Cuba campaign is ever to become more than an outdated Cold War exercise. By showing that political alliances need not stand in the way of human rights protests, a broadened U.S. campaign would provide an important example of even-handedness and objectivity.

The writer is deputy director of Human Rights Watch, the New York-based monitoring organization. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Moribund Blondes

PARIS — *The Herald says in an editorial:* It was discovered some years ago that blondes are dying out, and that in time will be as rare as albinos. Not only is the woman bound to be a brunette, but her descendants will be black. The white and yellow races will vanish, and the world will be inhabited by blacks. That certain races are already black is due to the fact that, like the Australian natives, they are much older than the white races, and have reached the stage of blackness toward which we are moving. There are many facts which render the prophecy extremely plausible. Young ladies are showing an alarming tendency to learn the banjo.

1915: Realities of War

LONDON — The Germans have already realized that Lord Kitchener's army is neither "contemptible" nor "little," as they at first disparagingly described it. This remarkable change in German opinion regarding the value of the British as foes, as well as a change in their attitude toward the war, is strikingly illustrated by a semi-official article published in the "Hamburger Nachrichten." This article affords a sharp contrast between the early German flights of optimism and the later descent to the grim realities of the actual situation. "Germany's position is such as to enable her to prosecute the offensive against her chief enemy even more vigorously than ever," the article said.

1940: Finn Hospital Hit

HELSINKI — Forty-four Russian bombers carried out one of the most intensive raids of the war today [March 6] on a hospital in a town 140 miles northeast of here. Twenty persons were killed. Sammy Schulman, a photographer from Queens, says that the hospital flew a large flag bearing a brilliant red cross, that the building was hit 15 times, and that besides the 20 persons who died in the ruins, 30 others died at their homes near by.

OPINION

The Congressman Is Frustrated

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Richard Gephardt, the Democratic congressman from Missouri and House majority leader, is one of the few people ever to have run for his party's presidential nomination before becoming its floor leader.

Usually it works the other way around, but there are real advantages in the Gephardt sequence. Having traveled the country for four years in pursuit of the presidency, he brings a broader perspective to his present work. And since his campaign ended with an empty treasury and an acute shortage of delegates two years ago this spring, the 49-year-old Missourian has traveled the world: Japan, Eastern and Western Europe, Mexico and Central America.

Talking with him the other day, after his latest European trip, I found him frustrated with the nation's leadership and his party's inability to make its views known.

"I'm embarrassed, almost ashamed," he said, "when I see the sacrifices leaders from Mexico to Czechoslovakia are asking their people to make. They have so little, and are daring so much. We have so much and are asking so little of ourselves."

In a recent speech, Mr. Gephardt dramatized the point by reminding that in 1947, when Harry Truman launched the Marshall Plan, he was an embattled president with low popularity, and the government carried a deficit far bigger, in relationship to the overall economy, than it faces today. Having fought two world wars in 28 years, Americans wanted only to relax and enjoy the fruits of victory.

A Gallup Poll showed only 14 percent initially supported loans and grants to Western Europe. But Mr. Truman battled and gained congressional approval for what turned out to be the equivalent, in 1990 dollars, of $82 billion in aid.

Somehow, today, we have convinced ourselves that we are a bankrupt nation. To finance even a tiny bit of assistance to the countries that have thrown off the shackles of communism, we talk of "shaving" aid elsewhere in the world, reducing our leverage in the Middle East and ignoring virtually all of Africa.

"What an opportunity we have!" Mr. Gephardt exclaimed. "And what a tragedy if we don't help those countries succeed. Wouldn't you think the president of the United States would explain that to the American people?"

If the Democrats do not make the case for governmental activism, they default on the party's tradition.

But this is a president, as Mr. Gephardt well realizes, who does not think he was elected to ask sacrifices of anyone. The question that was turned back at Mr. Gephardt was why he and his fellow Democrats — the heirs of Mr. Truman — don't step up to the challenge George Bush is ducking, in this and other fields.

The answer, he said, is that they are trying, but that it is very hard to frame or to publicize national policy from Capitol Hill. Policy disputes among congressional Democrats cannot be resolved by an edict from on high, as a presidential order cuts off debate within the administration. A House-Senate Democratic leadership task force that Mr. Gephardt heads has been wrestling for two months with a proposal by Senator Daniel Moynihan to cut Social Security taxes — and still has not come up with a party position.

Even if the Democrats had clear policies, Mr. Gephardt acknowledges that the chances of communicating them to the public are far worse than they would be if the Democrats had the White House as a megaphone. He and others have worked hard to get the Democratic position known on everything from education to trade — and still the public says, "We don't know where the Democrats stand."

The only time they have solved this conundrum of how to behave as an opposition party, while controlling both houses of Congress, was in the second Eisenhower administration. Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn, as congressional leaders, cooperated closely with Dwight Eisenhower, while allowing young legislators like Ed Muskie and John Brademas to promote a more progressive legislative agenda than they had the votes to pass.

Those ideas were polished and publicized by a government-in-exile of party bigwigs, operating through an adjunct to the Democratic National Committee called the Democratic Advisory Council. Those proposals became the raw material for John Kennedy's 1960 campaign to "get the country moving again."

Mr. Gephardt says that design will not work now, largely because the public is too skeptical of government to make palatable an updated agenda of health, education and economic initiatives.

But that is defeatism. If the Democrats do not make the case for governmental activism, they default on the party's tradition. And they leave themselves vulnerable to defeat, not only in another presidential race but in the congressional election of 1992, when retirements and redistricting may create as many as 100 open House seats.

Mr. Gephardt understands how high the stakes are for his party. But he has found no way yet to shake the complacency most congressional Democrats feel — or to challenge a standpat president. That's why he is frustrated.

The Washington Post.

Good Things Happening in Moscow's Bad Times

By Grace Kennan Warnecke

NEW YORK — For a person who has been going to Moscow since childhood, the allure of that paradoxical city never wanes. But this time the strange juxtapositions seemed thrown into particularly stark relief by a series of random encounters that evoked childhood memories and underscored the startling reality of today.

I arrived just in advance of the McDonald's opening. This "event" was attracting more press coverage than the forthcoming meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which was to affect the course of world events. The familiar golden arches, superimposed on historic Gorky Street, were offensive in their garishness and yet added a note of cheer to the winter.

By contrast, Malcolm Forbes had just flown in a group of guests on his private jet for the opening at the Kremlin of a traveling exhibition of the Fabergé eggs. Mr. Forbes was the leading private collector of these works of art. With "Capitalist Tool" stenciled on the fuselage, Mr. Forbes's plane was quite the sensation at the Moscow airport.

The temporary homecoming of these jewel-encrusted creations, which the czar and his family used to give each other as presents, was celebrated by a champagne reception in the Kremlin followed by an elegant dinner at the newly renovated Savoy Hotel, a rare treat in a culinary desert. Oddly, Mr. Forbes's trip seemed to attract little notice. The Fabergé eggs were overshadowed by Big Macs.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Jack Matlock and his wife were preparing for the marriage of Susan Eisenhower and Roald Sagdeyev, former head of the Soviet space program — further proof that glasnost is alive and well.

This flush of excitement, however, was dashed when I went to visit a friend from school days in Moscow during World War II. She met me with a diatribe of despair. "You can't imagine, Grace, how bad things are. There is nothing to buy — almost nothing to eat — and prices are rising. You can't get anything done without a bribe, and that can't even be money. Who wants our money? It's worthless.

"In the country, people work only for vodka. I have to stand in line in Moscow and lug out heavy bottles to pay to get any work done around my dacha. You probably imagine a cute little country house, but it's only a room 10 feet by 10 feet in a house bursting with other families. And the crime — you can't believe the crime now. Everyone is on the take. We have a mafia; they have taken over the cooperatives."

MEANWHILE

I reminded her of our years together during the Stalin era. "Look at the difference between life then and now," I said.

"In the old days," she replied, "we didn't have much, but we suffered equally. We were all in the same boat. Now, there are ruble millionaires and they make their money at the expense of the rest of us. Everyone who can leave is leaving. I told my son and his family, if you have a chance, go — there is no hope here.

"We used to be a kind people, but now the whole society is sick. Everyone is sly. Everyone is out for what they can get. When we walk down the street we don't look anybody in the eye — we are so busy looking in their shopping bags to see if they have something that we want."

Her hopelessness enveloped me. I was happy to escape the claustrophobic apartment and find myself joining an unexpected parade down Gorky Street. It was an unusually warm and sunny day. A stream of people was heading down the slight slope of the wide street, mysteriously cleared of all traffic, toward Manezh Square. I remembered then that there was supposed to be a demonstration near Gorky Park, but was surprised to see that the people had marched six kilometers to the center of Moscow.

Adjacent to Red Square, Manezh Square is an enormous space in the heart of the city, bounded by the Kremlin and by the Manezh, the czar's former riding stables.

I was struck by the quiet seriousness of the throng, and by the dearth of young people. This was a middle-aged crowd carrying a huge assortment of flags and banners reflecting disillusionment with the party line. "72 years on the road to nowhere" read a typical sign.

Later I learned that this was the first time the authorities had allowed such a mass demonstration in the center of Moscow. Earlier "meetings" had been held at Luzhniki, a sports complex where crowds are easier to control. That day the militia seemed benevolent — many even smiling and in no way hindering the movement of the participants.

There was strangely little communication among the people in the crowd. Each seemed drawn to the square by a magnetic force.

When I arrived, speeches were already under way. The party maverick Boris Yeltsin, introduced to loud applause, spoke against half-measures, compromises and timidity in pursuing perestroika. His speech reminded me of the joke going around Moscow: "Perestroika is like a society where people are switching from driving on the left side to the right side — gradually."

Mr. Yeltsin was followed by Yuri Afanasyev, the courageous Director of the National Archives, who put everything in historical context. At the end of his speech, he declared, in an allusion to the first democratic uprising in 1917: "Long live the peaceful revolution of February 1990, which is now under way."

Hearing this, I thought it was strange to be standing so peacefully in the middle of this throng — which Pravda later estimated to be 200,000 — and to realize that I was taking part in history. The Kremlin, the Fabergé eggs, the crowds recalling the original February Revolution — this suffering country that for years had been held so rigidly in a monolithic dictatorship suddenly was becoming a swirling mosaic with fragments from the czarist past incongruously bumping into chips from the Russian Revolution.

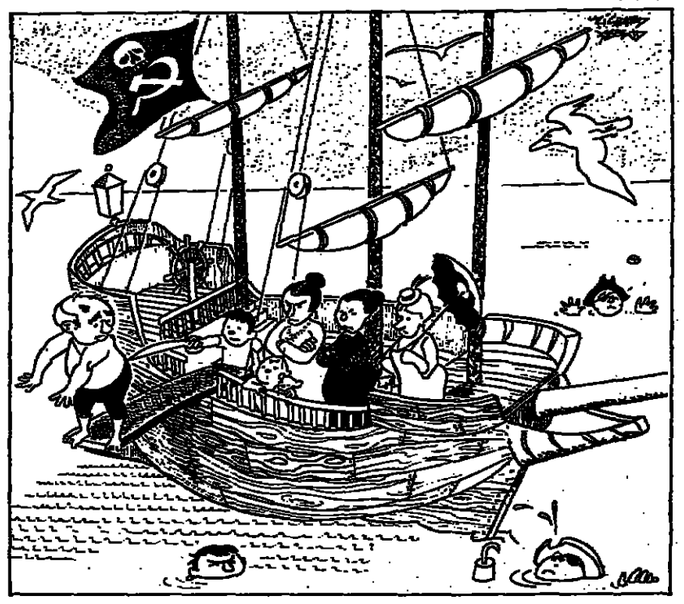
An American friend remarked that this was the first time such a crowd had gathered in the square since May 11, 1945, when World War II officially ended in Moscow. I had been in the square as a child on that day, sitting in the back of Ambassador Averell Harriman's limousine, trying to get back to the embassy, which was at that time next to the National Hotel. The square was mobbed with exultant Soviets who chose to demonstrate their joy in front of the American Embassy. My father, George Kennan, at that time in charge of the embassy in Mr. Harriman's absence, came out and said a few words of congratulations on the common victory, to tumultuous applause.

It was a footnote in Soviet history but a milestone in our family history. As the only spontaneous demonstration of that size in postwar history, it was never forgiven by Stalin. He took it as a personal affront, and added my father to his long list of enemies.

As I stood in the square, the two events merged. What a strange country, I thought. How terrible that people had to wait 45 years for this moment.

At the same time, I was exhilarated, and my friend's gloom lost its grip. Yes, there are terrible shortages, and yes, nothing works very well. But things are happening. The straitjacket of the past cannot be reimposed.

The writer is president of Soros Inc., consultants on U.S.-Soviet business ventures. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Learning Anew to Live

I WAS WEANED from the concept of freedom much as submarine crew members are trained not to breathe freely. Yet, over the past few years, the world has sensed how great our genetic code for freedom is. It's similar to the latent resiliency in a branch that has been bent to the ground under the weight of winter's snow: As soon as the snow melts, it springs back. The snow has not yet melted, and we are springing back. We're learning how to speak our minds without fearing the person at the adjacent table or the possibility than an unknown listener may be on the telephone line. The prescribed patriotism that was our lifelong duty is being replaced by responsibility for our life and our country.

— Vitali A. Korotich, editor of the Moscow weekly Ogonyok, in the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Smugness in the West

So Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms and the changes in Eastern Europe mean that Marxism is dead and capitalism has won? Some victory. Homelessness is on the rise in the West, workers' real wages have been declining for years, housing is increasingly scarce, debt has reached unprecedented levels and bankruptcies are mounting. How can the West be so smug?

KEVIN WILLIS.
Paris.

While the Japanese invest more and more in long-term economic development, the American economy stagnates and its educational system deteriorates for want of funds. Nonetheless, President George Bush deems it more important to maintain a top-heavy military machine to confront a vanishing Soviet military threat.

KEVIN ERVIN.
Paris.

With its 1991 budget proposal, the Bush administration has served notice that it intends to continue the nuclear arms race and do whatever is necessary to keep the country's war economy in business. Billions of dollars are to be allocated to further develop the nuclear war machine.

This is extremely dangerous. If it is allowed to proceed, there could eventually come a time when the Soviet military, facing the prospect of a potential first-strike U.S. nuclear force, would demand that the Soviet Union withdraw its disarmament proposals and move to counter the escalation.

It is crucial to take up Mikhail Gorbachev's challenge to negotiate an end to the nuclear madness and move to a nuclear-weapons-free world in 10 years. But if the fresh and inspiring wind coming from the East is to lead to change, it will need to be greatly energized by an aroused American public and by a long-missing degree of courage from the Congress.

DOUGLAS MATTERN.
Palo Alto, California.

Now that the Cold War is over, President Bush has to devise ways to wean the U.S. economy from heavy spending on defense without causing a permanent slump in economic growth. This explains his preference for base closings over the cancellation of weapons contracts; plant closings cause more jitters on Wall Street. Since the American economy seems close to a downturn, reducing the defense budget seems unwise.

RICK BENGE.
Vienna.

Anthony Lewis's point in "Americans Don't Face the Music" *(Opinion, Feb. 21)* is exactly right. The Soviet Union is renewing itself on a magnificent scale, Europe is healing old problems, Japan is expanding its commercial borders. The United States, seriously ill with deficits and drugs, likes being soothed by its "leaders." At this rate, the American millennium will be a garbage heap — the logical result of a badly kept, complacent house.

RICHARD FREMANTLE.
Florence.

No to the Khmer Rouge

Michael Leifer, in his opinion column "Cambodia: Why Should This Meeting Do Better?" *(Feb. 26)*, outlines the problems facing any attempt to resolve the Cambodian crisis but gives no insight into how they can be solved.

The central issue in the deadlock remains the role of the Khmer Rouge in the resistance coalition. Most independent observers agree that there can be no substantial progress until the role of the Khmer Rouge in post-Vietnam Cambodia is cleared up. The Khmer Rouge are not only anathema to Vietnam. The two non-Communist elements in the resistance have been embarrassed by their alliance with a regime internationally reviled for genocide. With their 35,000-man army, they remain the strongest contender for power.

Yet the mediators continue to recommend a four-party coalition government consisting of all factions, including the Khmer Rouge. This would be catastrophic for Cambodia, since the Khmer Rouge would invariably dominate any government. As The New York Times editorial on the same page rightly questions, "What kind of legitimacy would come from partnership with the murderers of more than a million Cambodians?"

Prime Minister Hun Sen recently renewed his offer that Prince Norodom Sihanouk break with the Khmer Rouge and return to Cambodia as the country's president and commander in chief. The prince's refusal should not be taken at face value. It was Prince Sihanouk who denounced the Khmer Rouge as "worse than Nazis" and resigned from the alliance in 1988. He was obliged to resume leadership of the alliance by intense Chinese, ASEAN and U.S. pressures. If these countries were to change their policies, it would help the prince disassociate himself from the brutal group.

Hun Sen's offer opens up a real possibility for mediators to work out a tripartite interim government with the United Nations providing security against any Khmer Rouge subversion. The call by The Straits Times, also on the same page, for "a solution on ASEAN's terms" is preposterous and untenable. The solution must be in the interest of the people of Cambodia. History must not be repeated.

M. ELAHI.
Ottawa.

U.S. Planning for Defense of Iran Was No Secret

Regarding "Someone Should Tell Them: The Cold War Is Over" (Opinion, Feb. 19):

William Pfaff should not be surprised by the recently published Pentagon Guidance Document which revealed the U.S. military's plan to defend Iran against a Soviet attack. The rationale and feasibility of the Pentagon's contingency planning for this "worst-case" but "least-likely" scenario was the subject of much debate in the early 1980s.

This included articles in International Security by Joshua Epstein (Fall 1981), Kenneth Waltz (Spring 1981) and W. Scott Thompson (Summer 1982). The theme was taken up in monographs by Jeffrey Record, "The Rapid Deployment Force and the U.S. Military Intervention in the Persian Gulf" (Institute of Foreign Policy Analysis, 1981), and by Thomas McNaugher, "Arms and Oil: U.S. Military Strategy and the Persian Gulf" (The Brookings Institution, 1985).

My book, "U.S. Military Strategy in the Gulf: Origins and Evolution Under the Carter and Reagan Administrations" (Routledge, 1989), provides a review of this debate as well as a critical assessment of the "worst-case" strategy in Iran of the U.S. Central Command (which replaced the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force).

AMITAV ACHARYA.
Toronto.

The writer is a research fellow at the Centre for International and Strategic Studies at York University.

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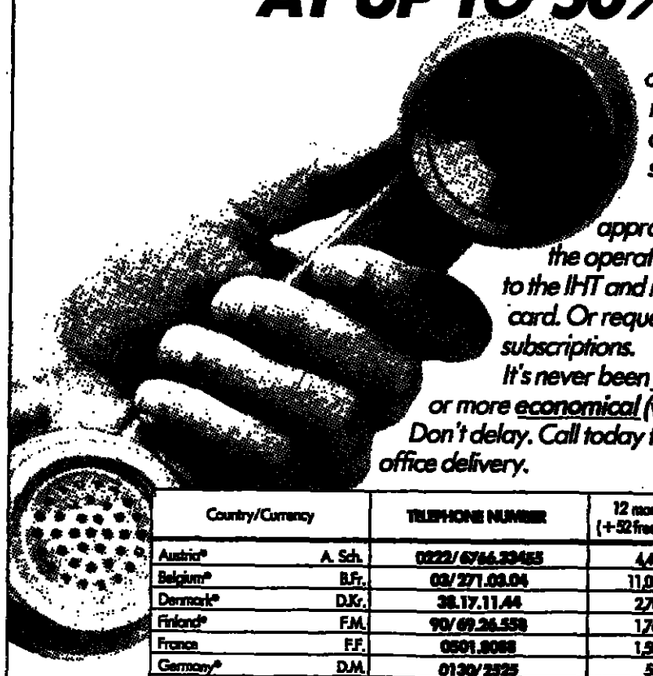

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Spain*	Ptas.	01/535.1085	32,000		17,600	3,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	08/71.45.771	2,000		1,100	165
Switzerland*	S.Fr.	0.46.05.44.11	455		255	38
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STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

The Philosopher of Prime Time

By Mark Zussman

PARIS — The latest of the thousand and one crises facing La Cinq — the 4-year-old French/Italian-owned TV network that Parisian critics say presents the worst, lowest-common-denominator programming in a nation still stubbornly attached to rational discourse — is the imminent exhaustion of its American product.

"What's killing us is not Madame Tasca, the deputy communications minister, with her quotas on non-European program content; or the snobs who dislike us for antediluvean reasons. What's killing us is the dry rot inside the U.S. networks," says Carlo Freccero, the still unrepentant leftist intellectual (University of Genoa, philosophy) who serves as La Cinq's director of programming. Freccero, who used to import Japanese art movies for Italian ciné clubs, now devotes his considerable energies to serving up a 24-hour-a-day pot-pourri of vampire movies, sudsers and threadbare U.S. shoot-'em-ups like "The Rockford Files."

Across the Atlantic, Freccero complains, "Cable has the networks on the defensive." The result is that the United States hasn't come up with anything to glue Europe to its home screens since "Deux Flics à Miami" — elsewhere known as "Miami Vice." Besides, with the Americans now neurotically fimicking with their program schedules every six months, Europe is no longer getting the 100 to 150 episodes of program unit it needs to build viewer loyalty. In TV, says Freccero, quantity may not be everything, but it's way ahead of quality.

Here, in controversialist Paris, where the very presence of television is still debated, the 42-year-old Freccero — a railroad engineer's son with an accent as thick as zabaglione — alternately outrages bright people with his programming inanities and charms them with his skill at polemic. He has cavalierly *saucissonné*, or "sausaged," a Laurel and Hardy film between commercials and has introduced the French to colorization. And, in response to baiting from the cultural press he has repeatedly taken to print himself — in Le Monde and in Libération.

Patrick Artinian

Carlo Freccero, programming director and intellectual.

Jean-Luc Godard, fascinated and curious, made an appointment and stayed for hours. Jean Baudrillard, an intellectual superstar, told him over dinner: "You know our culture better than we do."

But how does Freccero, in his heart of hearts, reconcile his leftist intellectualism with his daily labors on behalf of "*Tinfôme*"? "To be sure, television's content is now mediocre," he concedes. "But its didactic potential for opening to a larger cultural content must also be taken into consideration." In other words, gross can be good. Then he goes both ways at once: "This idealistic thesis is upheld paradoxically. . .by Marxist criticism. But in a system dominated by the law of the market, it is likely to remain utopian." In other words, the rate of progress in a commercial medium is bound to displease the snobs.

MEDIA

Some Carlo-watchers, meanwhile, see the link between his leftist intellectualism and his TV programming as pure cynicism.

The argument Freccero has most recently been belaboring — in a paper about to be published by the Agnelli Foundation — is that, within each of the European countries, a new complementary television, as he calls it, is slowly coming of age in the shadow of the state-sponsored generalist kind. Generalist television was meant to serve all members of the family equally, but as the repository of hidebound cultural values, it had only marginal appeal to the young.

Curiously, La Cinq itself went through a phase of trying to be generalist three years ago, during a disastrous second year in which Robert Hersant, the conservative proprietor of Le Figaro, was brought in as the power equal of pinkish Italian tele-magnate Silvio Berlusconi; the network hired away a raft of competitor TF1's superstars and paid them record salaries to give away record game show jackpots, but still got record low ratings. Too many of Patrick Sabatier and Stéphane Collaro's biggest fans were deep in the provinces, which La Cinq didn't reach. Complementary television, which La Cinq became by default, serves an uprooted young urban audience — still perhaps a minority of the total audience, Freccero allows — with a slick genre product whose chief attributes are what even the French call "look" and "cool."

BUT this brings us back to the latest of La Cinq's crises. Who, henceforth, is going to supply the product that the United States used to churn out with assembly-line efficiency? Not France. The French don't have an industry in place; what they do produce is too literary, too whale-boned in period costume; and they don't have the right pacing. French TV product moves too slowly.

American television, Freccero argues, may yet be bailed out by the movie industry — if Hollywood can come up with new images as boffo as Rambo. And the Japanese stand an outside chance since they've already hooked the young kids with cartoons.

Over the short term, Freccero sees his most likely rescuer across the Rhine. The Germans have the industry in place, and what they put out is in effect a K-Mart version of the American real thing. "The killers on German TV are real killers," Freccero contends. "The look of the German product is urban, like the American product. But where Americans excel in slickness, the Germans specialize in realism." That's no small asset when you're courting the lowest common denominator: "The Germans are much much more vulgar."

Mark Zussman is a New York-based writer specializing in media.

LONDON THEATER

Gary Smith

Jerry Hall in "Bus Stop."

Marilyn Monroe's Shoes

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The last 30 years have not been exactly kind to William Inge. Once reckoned to be up there with Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams among the greatest of postwar American playwrights, his work now seems to have a gently meandering, folksy charm but not a lot else.

True, it could be argued that his 1955 "Bus Stop," which has been brought back to a kind of afterlife at the Lyric on Shaftesbury Avenue as a somewhat ramshackle vehicle for the American model Jerry Hall, was the prototype for those disaster movies later associated with airports rather than Midwestern bus stations. A group of ill-assorted passengers are stranded by a snowstorm: There's the one with the guilty secret past, the couple who wish to get married, the driver with the heart of gold, all out of some character-rental agency.

"Bus Stop" may be about something more than that, but not a lot. In its own whimsical, lyrical, desperately slow-starting way, it is about people in search of their own destinies as opposed to those wished on them by others, but it is alas no "Picnic." Instead, as Phil Oesterman's production creaks along in its languid, drawling fashion, we are left to reflect on the uneasy disinterment of a deadly dull play in which not much happens very slowly indeed. This was the script that made a movie star of Marilyn Monroe, but only because she brought to it a hazy yearning for independence and happiness that is quite beyond the talents of Hall who, despite legs that seem to begin at her armpits, manages to be almost totally invisible in a role demanding something more than a charisma bypass.

Only David Healy as the drunken, Shakespeare-quoting professor with the secret past is able to command attention or give the play its poetic due.

TO the London Palladium, for six performances only as part of a world tour that began a few weeks ago in Canada, came Sarah Brightman, in a remarkable concert devoted to the music of her husband, Andrew Lloyd Webber. Not since Kander and Ebb first began putting concert tours together for Liza Minnelli 20 years ago can a show singer have been so confidently and successfully packaged for the stage. In a production by Webber and Hugh Wooldridge, backed by a 50-piece orchestra and a dozen dancers, Brightman emerges with all the solo stardom she was reckoned to lack when, a couple of years ago, American Equity tried to forestall her Broadway appearance in "Phantom of the Opera." This concert rather than that performance would seem to be her best defense.

For it establishes that, like Minnelli and Streisand but almost nobody else now in the business, Brightman can fill huge theaters like the Palladium with nothing but show songs and, in this case, those of a single composer. Working her way from "Jesus Christ Superstar" though "Evita," "Cats" and "Song and Dance" to "Phantom of the Opera" and, as an encore, "Aspects of Love," she points up a unity in Lloyd Webber's music and a romantic cohesion that survives frequent changes of lyricist.

With the exception of "Aspects," (words by Charles Hart and Don Black), it is the early Tim Rice numbers that still seem to work best here, though one could perhaps wish for a little more of them and less of "Song and Dance." But the concert-staging is dazzling in its old showbiz glitz, and plays wonderfully as the record of a remarkable decade in the history of the British musical.

ON the open Olivier stage of the National, Declan Donnellan's epic "Peer Gynt" gives us, across nearly four hours, a guided tour of Ibsen's masterpiece without ever getting to grips with its central problems. Fatally, the focus is split between a young first-half Peer (David Morrissey) and a grizzled second-half Peer (Stephen Moore), so that we make his life's journey in the company of different leaders and end up without that sense of a completed cycle.

'Bus Stop' is about people in search of their destinies, but it is no 'Picnic.'

Kenneth McLeish's new translation is colloquial but never commanding, losing all the poetry of earlier versions without adding enough to them to compensate, while the Gyntian self remains as elusive as ever, an army of wishes and desires without a captain or any very visible production destination. Donnellan's company has some notable players (Oscar Quitak, Philip Voss, Charles Simon), but, in having them all hover around the fringes of the action until stepping forward for yet another cameo role, he somehow robs them of any mystery or separation, so that a great sprawling saga of selfishness and self-doubt become at the last a workshop project in which various talented character players try to make sense of some fragmentary encounters.

For all its faults of construction, "Peer Gynt" is really not some kind of eccentric pantomime for a collective. The doubling and tripling of roles needs to be far more carefully thought through than it is here, and Donnellan's apparent fear of an old-fashioned theatricality is precisely what robs such moments as the shipwreck and the final meetings with the Strange Passenger and the Button Moulder of all their sinister intensity. A great drama has somehow been leveled out into a studio work-in-progress, and we have as a result lost a lot of its original sweeping grandeur. I, for one, still long to see Moore play the whole show.

Christian Rose

Quincy Jones: "I tried to leave my fingerprints on all the music I love."

Anthology Time By Quincy Jones

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It seems incredible that the man who produced Michael Jackson's "Thriller," the largest selling recording of all time (40 million copies) sat next to Art Farmer in Lionel Hampton's trumpet section in 1951 at the age of 18.

After three months on the market, Quincy Jones's album "Back on the Block," spanning a 40-year career, is in the top 10 and has sold over a million units. Going, as he says, "from bebop to hip-hop," combining electronic and acoustic, jazz and rock with ecological ease, it is a kind of compact anthology of African-American music.

MIKE ZWERIN

No other music-business figure has touched so many bases so effortlessly with so little apparent compromise. "I'm proud of all my records," says Q, as he is known. "I only want music to feel good." In the process of winning 19 Grammys, this trumpeter-arranger-composer-executive-producer has worked with Steven Spielberg (the music for "The Color Purple"), Tommy Dorsey, Bob Dylan, Frank Sinatra (arranged "Fly Me to the Moon"), Harold Arlen, Charles Aznavour, Barbra Streisand, and you could go on name-dropping.

Ella Fitzgerald, Ray Charles (a childhood friend from Seattle), Dizzy Gillespie, Sarah Vaughan, Miles Davis, Barry White, Dionne Warwick, James Moody, Luther Vandross, Herbie Hancock, Sheila E, Al Jarreau and George Benson, among others, are on the record. Michael Jackson is a notable absentee. Asked why, Q hastens to explain (one friend says as close to the edge of aggression as he has ever seen him): "Walter Yetnikoff [president of CBS Records] would not authorize it."

But "Back on the Block" is more than the sum of its all-star cast. Jones told the superstars who recorded his production "We Are the World" to "check your egos at the door." The magic is how he can stamp his personality everywhere without tripping on his own ego.

Only he has the respect to gather such diversity, and the talent to combine it into a coherent aesthetic. Gillespie and Davis never played trumpet on the same record before, Fitzgerald and Vaughan never sang on the same track before. And what are rappers Ice-T and Kool Moe Dee doing with the balladeers and the boppers?

These kinds of shorthand blurbs are sometimes handy — this is an important record. Rap has launched '40s bebop argot into the mainstream of popular music, Jones is the first producer to combine them. "The great thing about Q," Herbie Hancock told Down Beat magazine, "is that he can relate to all of those different genres and ages without any pretension, it's natural for him. You have to do it that way, because that's the way you are. You're all of those things."

Q has produced a "product" that is also artistically and culturally outstanding. He has covered all radio formats from college FM to network AM, bridging three generations, successfully splicing theoretically incompatible styles. He sums it up, as though it were so simple: "I tried to leave my fingerprints on all the music I love."

Oh yes — the New Grove Dictionary of Jazz reminds us that his middle name is Delight.

Dining Out

DUBLIN

POLLO I
Ireland's newest international restaurant. 5 Molesworth Place, Dublin. Tel.: 765 442. Ireland.

MAISONS-LAFFITTE

AUBERGE D'ALENÇON
Gastr. cuis. in an excep. setting. About 230 Frs./tte., Amer. Bar, gard. ter., conf. rooms, seats 120. Hotel closed Mon. 17, av. de St.-Germain, 78600 Maisons-Laffitte. 39.12.1959.

NEUILLY

LE VILLAGE
In Neuilly, between The Bois and La Defense, the peaceful charm of a Village restaurant, service until midnight, seafood, Aveyronnaises specialities and its first choice grills, oyster, bar. The latest rendez-vous of all Neuilly Parisiens. 175 Avenue Charles de Gaulle. Reservation: 46 37 17 56.

PARIS 1st

L'ALSACE AUX HALLES
Shellfish. Fish. Choucroutes.
Per night as per day.
16, rue Coquillière. Tel.: 42 36 74 24.

LE LOUCHEBEM
Roasted meats our speciality. Open every day except Sunday until midnight. Original setting & menu. Across from the Forum and St.-Eustache. Parking at St.-Eustache, 200 m.
31, rue Berger. Tel.: (1) 42 33 12 99.

PARIS 2nd

KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB
Sister of the famous Dublin Pub located 50 yards from Pl. Vendôme. The French home of Irish Coffee and excellent draught beers. Jazz & Irish music. Open 7 days.
10 R. Capucines. T.: 40 15 08 08.

JOHN JAMESON
The first Irish Restaurant in Paris, recommended by major guides. Business lunch FF 95 and à la carte. Sunday brunch. Closed Monday.
10 rue Capucines. 40 15 00 30.

PARIS 2nd

BAR BUCKINGHAM
Authentic American Bar by the Opera. Cocktails served in the bar or hotel conference room. HOTEL DES ETATS-UNIS Opéra, 14, rue d'Antin. Tel.: 47 42 43 25.

PARIS 5th

JEAN MARIE JORDAN
Formerly Raffatin et Honorine well liked by the American gastronomic press. Traditional cuisine. Local French dishes. Open daily. Near l'Ile St. Louis. 16 Bld Saint Germain. Tel.: 43 54 22 21.

PARIS 6th

YUGARAJ
Of all the Indian restaurants, this is by far the best & most authentic. (Gault & Millau.) Closed Monday.
14, rue Dauphine. Tel.: 43.26.44.91.

PARIS 7th

THOUMIEUX
Specialities of the South-West. Confit de canard & cassoulet au confit de canard. Open everyday. 79 r. St-Dominique. Tel.: (1) 47 05 49 75. Near Invalides Terminal.

CHEZ LES ANGES
In the Michelin Guide. Burgundy Spec. Gastronomical cooking. Cl. on Sun. eve. 54, Bld. Latour-Maubourg. Tel.: 47 05 89 86.

LE GALANT VERRE
Traditional cooking - Waterzoi - saloon with raspberries - Clientèle from the world of politics - Driver - Open on Saturday evenings and mornings. Closed on Sundays.
12, rue de Verneuil. Tel.: 42 60 84 56.

LE LUZ
Located near Invalides. Enjoy seafood cuisine served in a charming setting. Menu at 130 F.Fr./tte. A la carte, around 280 F.Fr./tte.
4, rue Pierre-Leroux. Tel.: 43.06.99.39.

PARIS 8th

MARSHAL'S The taste of California
Happy hour, brunch Saturday and Sunday, jazz live with Floris Nico Bunink from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. 63 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt. Tel.: 45 63 21 22.

KOK PING
In the Champs-Elysées, restaurant of high quality, Chinese and Thai gastronomy. Closed Saturday and Sunday lunchtime. 4, rue Balzac. Tel.: 42 25 28 85.

PARIS 14th

MACADAM
Tex-Mex & American classic food-bar cocktail, Sunday brunch, open till 1.00 a.m. every day. 1 Rue Delambre. Tel.: 43 35 43 86.

PARIS 15th

LE TOIT DE PARIS
Every Thursday evening, the fishermen's night a sumptuous buffet on the 10th floor of the hotel featuring an incomparable view of the Eiffel Tower. Paris Hilton. 18 avenue de Suffren. Tel.: 42.73.92.00.

PARIS 15th

LE TAGORE
The new Parisian Indian restaurant, Magical specialities, surely one of the best among the foreign restaurants in France, two "Toques" in the Gault et Millau. 25, Ave. du Maine. Tel.: 45 44 94 41.

PATIO MONTPARNASSE
Bellecour Restaurant, whose spirit and cuisine is renowned in all the guides. Gastr.lunch menu, dinner, 100 Fr. Loc. near the Montparnasse Tower, level 1 of the Galerie Vaugirard. 30-32 bd. de Vaugirard. Tel.: 43 22 30 25.

PARIS 16th

MONKEY BUSINESS
Riverboat restaurant situated on the Right Bank, just across from The Eiffel Tower. Featuring Louisiana and Texas specialities, in a relaxed atmosphere with a splendid view. Quai Debilly, tel.: 47 23 77 78/47 23 50 97.

PARIS 17th

AL GOLDENBERG
Smoks herings - Pastrami - Cream cheese bagel and lox homemade - Cheese cake & all the trad. Jewish spec. 69 Av. de Wagram. Tel. 42 27 34 79. Every day up to midnight.

CHEZ FRED
Lyonnais bistro, traditional French cooking. Daily specials. Closed Sundays, 190 bis, bld. Pereire, 75017 Paris. Tel.: 45 74 20 48.

L'ECAILLER DU PALAIS
Located near Palais des Congrès. Restaurant specialities include fish, seafood. Open every day. Average menu price 250 f.fr./tte. Parking "Meridien," 50m. 101 av. des Ternes, 75017 Paris. Tel.: 45 74 67 07.

ROME

DA MEO PATACCA
Trastevere. Rest. famous for fun food, music & folklore. 00153 Rome, Piazza de Mercanti 30. Tel.: 06-5816198, 5892193. Fax: 582552.

VIENNA

KERVANSARAY
Turkish & Int'l specialties, lobster bar, best seafood restaurant, 1st floor. Mahlerstr. 9. Tel.: 5128843. Air conditioned. 80 m. Opera. Noon-3 p.m. & 6 p.m.-1 a.m., except Sunday. Open holidays.

ZAGREB

KORDIC
Best seafood restaurant. Family tradition from 1881. High class. Closed on Sundays. Kapitol 27. Tel: 041/423-425.

Puzzle

ACROSS

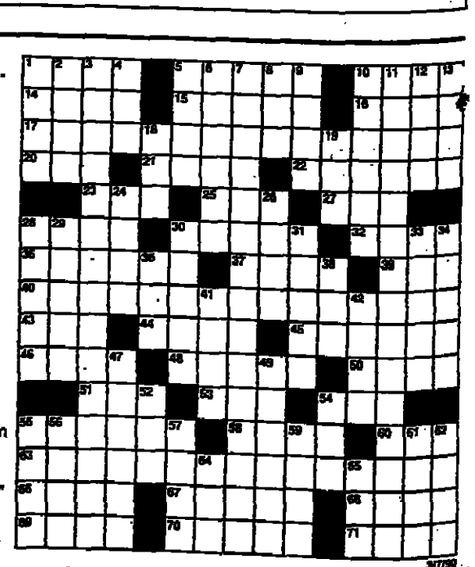
1 Elec. units
5 Italian isle
10 Finger ends
14 Julie Christie role
15 Gray
16 Fit for service
17 In a balanced way
20 Silence!
21 Mort, the comedian
22 Flagpoles
23 H_2O, at times
25 Banker's Sallie
27 North Pole denizen
28 Elephant boy of films
30 House style
32 Open ranking, e.g.
35 Squirm
37 —— is to say
39 Vineyard: Fr.
40 Describing certain athletics
43 XIII quadrupled
44 Sun, e.g.
45 Gap
46 Thirteen popes
48 Facing a glacier
50 Hops dryer
51 *Old horse*
53 Menton is one
54 Temple U. mascot
55 Transparencies
58 "Tell —— the Marines"
60 Ark builder, to Antonio
63 Unenchanted state
66 Essen elder
67 Access
68 Where Bhutan is
69 Touch gently
70 Gives medicine to
71 He wrote "Moses": 1951

DOWN

1 Maritime or Pennine ——
2 Fourth-from-the-sun planet
3 Volstead supporters
4 Undermine
5 Irene of "Fame" fame
6 Breathing disorder
7 Benevolent people
8 Old car
9 British —— of Court
10 Demolishes
11 Useless condition
12 Riches
13 What Simon does
18 Sugar suffix
19 Corroded
24 Shrewd
26 Sound repetition
28 Hogwash
29 Corbin Bernsen role in "L.A. Law"
30 Head and arm followers
31 Concert places
33 Actresses Moran and Gray
34 Show ticket
36 Pts. of days
38 Chinese pagoda
41 Broadway hit
42 Clumsy boat
47 Thompson and Hawkins
49 Literary form
52 Set
54 Ball or bass ending
56 Mount Rushmore site
57 Caron role
59 Attic things
61 Chemical suffix
62 Peary's winter headquarters
64 Número ——
65 Meadow sound

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	N	N	A		I	M	A	M		O	P	E	R	A
L	O	A	M		N	A	S	A		T	O	P	E	R
A	P	P	I	A	N	W	A	Y		T	R	E	A	T
N	A	P	L	E	S		R	O	B		T	E	D	S
D	R	Y	E	R		F	O	R	E	Q	O			
			O	L	E	S		R	E	F	U	T	E	
A	P	E	S		A	T	E		G	A	I	T	E	R
R	E	L	A	P	S	E		H	A	R	N	E	S	S
C	L	I	N	I	C		T	A	M		O	S	T	E
S	T	E	M	M	A		A	T	O	M				
			A	P	L	A	C	E		O	V	A	L	S
F	E	A	R		A	N	T		E	L	E	G	I	T
A	D	M	I	N		V	I	A	V	E	N	E	T	O
R	E	I	N	E		I	L	K	A		O	N	E	R
E	N	D	O	W		L	E	A	S		M	A	R	K



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3/7/90

هكذا من الأصل

Match the PC to the person...
Panasonic
Office Automation OA

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1990

...and cause a stir at work.
Panasonic
Office Automation OA

MEDIA MARKETS

Need a TV Spokesman? Bugs Bunny Is Reliable

By Kim Foltz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the most popular spokesmen in television commercials is not a sports star or a rock singer. In fact, it is not even a human. A new campaign for 7-Up features Spot, a red dot that pops off the soda's label and is transformed into a mischievous animated character clad in sneakers and sunglasses.

The 7-Up campaign is one of a growing number of commercials for advertisers like Procter & Gamble Co., Dowbrands Inc. and McDonald's Corp. that use old-fashioned animation.

"Animated commercials are making a big hit with the public," said David Vadehra, president of Video Storyboard Tests, an advertising research firm.

In the company's latest yearlong study, which consisted of interviews with 24,000 people across the united States, commercials with animated characters made a strong showing for the first time among the top 25 commercials that those polled said were their favorites of the year.

The trouble with real people is that they are, well, human.

Animated commercials are not new. Characters like the Pillsbury Doughboy and Starkist's Charlie the Tuna have been appearing in ads for decades.

But in recent years, many advertisers had been relying more heavily on endorsements from well-known personalities. Now animation is making a strong comeback for a variety of reasons, advertising executives said.

In part it reflects the current popularity of movies like "The Little Mermaid" and "Who Framed Roger Rabbit?" a film that combined animated characters and live actors.

SOME advertisers consider the use of animated spokesmen as a way to stand out from the glut of commercials using celebrity endorsers. Pepsi and Coca-Cola, for example, are using a combined total of 15 celebrities.

And real people are, well, only human. For example, while appearing in ads for the National Beef Council, Cybill Shepherd revealed in an interview that she generally avoided meat.

To avoid such problems, many marketers have been scrambling to obtain the rights to use well-known animated characters in their advertising.

Commercials for McDonald's and Pampers, for example, used Mickey Mouse and other Walt Disney cartoon characters.

Later this year, Bugs Bunny will be appearing in advertising as part of a promotion for the character's 50th-birthday celebration.

Animation can also be an easy way to give a new brand a personality, as Dowbrands discovered when it devised a campaign for its Spiffits, a line of premoistened disposable cleaning towels.

Each of the five Spiffits products was given a distinct character by using animated versions of the boxes the products come in. For example, the box for the furniture-polish towel was made to look like a craftsman and the scouring-towel box got a bristly beard.

Kraft Inc. is using animation in the first Jell-O campaign aimed exclusively at children.

"It was the perfect way to reach children, because animation embodies the innocence and fun that are so much a part of their world," said Joyce King-Thomas, associate creative director at Young & Rubicam, which created the campaign.

Adults can be just as easily captivated.

Originally, the Leo Burnett agency concocted the "Spot" campaign for a 7-Up commercial aimed at children. But the agency's research indicated that the antics of the red dots also appealed to grown-ups.

In one new commercial, for example, a pair of the 7-Up spots create havoc for two actors shooting pool by using a peanut to play a game of football on the table.

A handful of commercials last year for advertisers like Pampers diapers and Burger King featured cartoon characters and actors that interacted in the same style used in the Roger Rabbit movie.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

March 6

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.9095	3.157	1.1266	0.3322	0.1526 *	—	5.418 *	1.2772	1.2779 *
Brussels(a)	35.27	58.28	20.797	6.1485	2.817 *	18.462	—	23.5745	0.2359
Frankfurt	1.696	2.802	—	0.2957	0.1355 *	0.8877	4.81 *	1.1337	1.1345 *
London (b)	1.6495	—	2.803	9.4895	2,067.50	3.1563	58.20	2.471	247.20
Milan	1,252.95	2,069.00	738.25	218.32	—	655.41	35.508	837.15	8.377
New York(c)	—	1.646 b	1.704	5.7585	1,257.50	1.9195	35.375	1.5005	150.00
Paris	5.7345	9.4775	3.3817	—	0.4582 *	3.0021	0.1636	3.8346	3.8365 *
Tokyo	148.80	245.15	87.37	26.02	0.1189	78.40	4.2369	99.67	—
Zurich	1.4975	2.471	0.8817	0.2609	0.1195 *	0.783	4.745 *	—	1.0005 *
1 ECU	1.2041	0.7284	2.0426	6.9051	1,507.94	2.301	42.4728	1.8014	180.138
1 SDR	1.3113	0.7936	2.224	7.5197	1,642.91	2.5809	46.2496	1.9617	195.056

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	4399.8	Fin. markka	4.00	Mex. peso	2744.99	S. Afr. rand	2.573
Austral. $	1.3149	Greek drac.	159.80	N. Zealand $	1.6978	Soviet ruble*	0.6085
Austr. schil.	11.93	Hong Kong $	7.8102	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	109.15
Brazil cruz.	33.867	Indian rupee	17.094	Norw. krone	6.55	Swed. krona	6.131
Canadian $	1.1865	Indo. rupiah	1800.99	Phil. peso	22.37	Taiwan $	25.95
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.6367	Port. escudo	149.75	Thai baht	25.73
Danish krone	6.5115	Israeli shek.	2.0094	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2374.00
Egypt. pound	2.6433	Kuwaiti dinar	0.291	Sing. $	1.8725	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ring.	2.707	S. Kor. won	696.10	Venez. boliv.	43.00

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6416	1.6329	1.6239	Canadian dollar	1.1915	1.1958	1.2006
Japanese yen	149.36	149.27	149.12	Swiss franc	1.4943	1.4937	1.4928
Deutsche mark	1.4956	1.4956	1.4959				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 6

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15-15 1/8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15-15 1/8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]-11	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]-11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

March 6

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8 3/16	8.20
Comm. paper 30-179 days	[illegible]	7.55
3-month Treasury bills	7.87	7 13/16
6-month Treasury bills	7.78	7 13/16
1-year Treasury bills	7.69	7.73
30-year Treasury bond	99 5/32	98 21/32
3-month CDs	7.70	7.80
6-month CDs	7.70	7.85
Japan		
Discount rate	4 1/4	4 1/4
Call money	6 17/32	[illegible]
1-month interbank	7 3/16	7 3/16
3-month interbank	7 7/32	7 7/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.90	7.90
1-month interbank	8.30	8.35
3-month interbank	8 1/2	8 1/2
6-month interbank	8.95	8.95
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	[illegible]	15.00
3-month interbank	[illegible]	[illegible]
6-month interbank	15 7/16	15 9/16
France		
Intervention rate	10.00	10.00
Call money	[illegible]	[illegible]
1-month interbank	10 5/16	[illegible]
3-month interbank	10 11/16	[illegible]
6-month interbank	[illegible]	10 15/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

March 6

1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]
1 year	[illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

March 6

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.65
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.225
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

March 6

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	405.35	404.85	+0.90
Luxembourg	405.10	—	+1.45
Paris (12.5 kilo)	406.19	406.25	+1.55
Zurich	404.75	405.75	+2.35
London	404.80	405.35	+2.15
New York	—	404.85	—0.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Generali Buys U.S. Insurer

Italian Combine Extends Its Reach

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Assicurazioni Generali SpA, Italy's largest insurer, said Tuesday that it had agreed to buy a 95 percent stake in Business Men's Assurance Co. of America, the insurance unit of BMA Corp., for $285 million.

The acquisition of a controlling stake in the Kansas City, Missouri-based insurer will give Generali its first presence in the U.S. life insurance market, although it already has a broad-based foreign portfolio.

Under terms of the sale, Generali will acquire 95 percent of BMA's stock with an option to acquire the remainder in four years.

Business Men's Assurance sells life insurance and group health insurance in 48 states and had more than $31 billion in life insurance written as of Dec. 31. It had revenue of $325 million in 1988, while its parent holding company had total revenue of about $500 million and profit of $20 million.

Business Men's Assurance has about 800 employees in Kansas City and almost 1,000 nationwide, a company official said.

The sale would leave BMA Corp., which was formed as a holding company in 1988, with interests in real estate, insurance services and venture capital.

The Italian company said the agreement with the U.S. group must be approved by two-thirds of BMA's shareholders.

Generali said that it aimed to complete the acquisition by July.

BMA said last October that it had retained the investment banking firm Alex, Brown Inc. to assist it in evaluating alternatives for Business Men's Assurance, including its sale.

Trieste-based Generali and its 56 subsidiaries operate in 40 countries worldwide, and had consolidated premium income in 1988 of 6.238 trillion lire ($4.98 billion), placing the group among the top five European insurers. Including its large real estate, agricultural and financial holdings, the group's total assets exceed $24 billion.

(Reuters, AP)

Japan 'Transplants:' Heart of Auto War

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Japanese cars produced in Europe will be a key card in the negotiations that will determine Japan's access to the European Community's automobile market after it is liberalized after 1992, senior EC trade officials said Tuesday.

Exactly how that card would be played, and by whom, will depend on how the talks go.

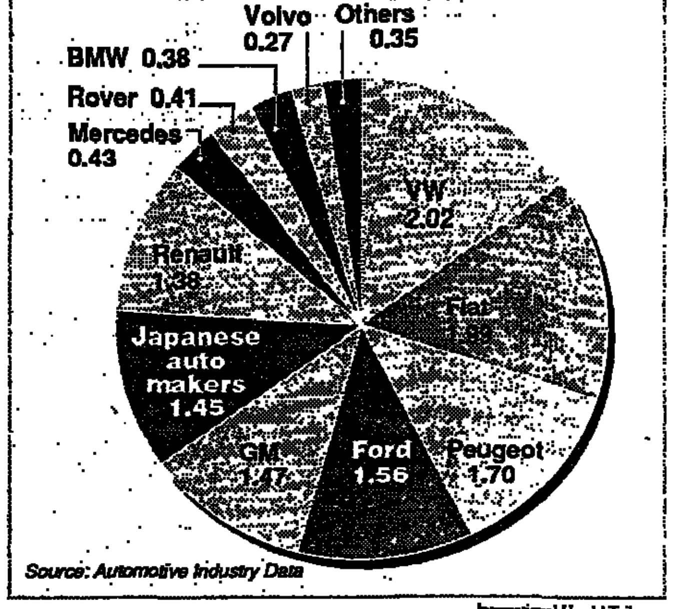
But Frans Andriessen, the EC's top trade negotiator, said at a press conference in Brussels that he wanted "rapid action" toward negotiations despite a threat by France to slow the progress toward the talks.

A meeting Monday of the EC's foreign ministers was angrily split between protectionists, led by France and Spain, and free-traders, led by Britain with West Germany in support. Left unresolved was the issue of how to manage the transition from the current regime of national import quotas on Japanese cars in France, Britain, Germany, Spain, and Italy, the major European auto producing countries.

Led by France's minister of European affairs, Edith Cresson, Paris, Rome and Madrid sought a low quota and demanded a transition period of a decade or longer to protect their high-volume factories, producing sub-compact cars, from Japanese competition.

European Market Share

Western Europe car sales by company, in millions of units.



Source: Automotive Industry Data

International Herald Tribune

The British urged that the market be opened as soon as possible.

Their domestic auto industry is in the process of being largely replaced by Japanese cars produced in British factories owned by Japanese companies. Since these so-called "transplants" have access to the European market, their status has become a key to the eventual negotiations about Japanese access to that market.

Nissan Motor Co. is already in operation in Britain. Toyota and Honda have announced ambitious plans to build factories there. By 1995, they will be producing about half a million cars in Britain, or about 4 percent of the current EC market of 13.4 million automobiles.

Present import restraints limit the Japanese to about 10 percent of the West German and British markets, 3 percent of the French market and a minuscule part of the Italian market.

Mr. Andriessen, who is from the Netherlands, said he wanted "a restraint period during which the transplants will be taken into account in the monitoring system" that will be set up with the Japanese.

Asked whether an increase in Japanese transplant sales in Europe would lead to a corresponding cut in Japanese imports, he replied delphically that "there are many kinds of calculations. This is a possible one, but not necessarily mine."

Trade officials in Brussels confirmed that when Mr. Andriessen explores the question with Japanese officials in Tokyo on March 23 and 24, transplants will be discussed as part of a possible package, although that would have to be referred back to the same quarrelsome Council of Ministers in Brussels which is worried about the fu-

See CARS, Page 14

De Beers Splits Into South African, Foreign Units

The Associated Press

LONDON — De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., the huge South African diamond mining company, announced Tuesday it intends to split into two companies, a South African one and a foreign one.

De Beers also said that its net profit had jumped 37 percent last year, to 2.87 billion rand ($1.1 billion).

Julian Ogilvie Thompson, the chairman of De Beers, denied that there are political reasons for splitting the company. He said the move reflects the international nature of De Beers and the diamond business and that it is in the interests of shareholders and the industry.

The intention, he said, is "to give proper recognition to the true value of De Beers."

He made his comments at a Johannesburg news conference to which London reporters were hooked up.

However, the move appeared to be an attempt to limit De Beers's exposure to the ramifications of South Africa's black majority efforts to overturn white minority rule. The anti-apartheid African National Congress has vowed that it will nationalize some businesses in South Africa if it comes into power.

De Beers's shares jumped £1.80 ($2.97) to £13.63 on London's Stock Exchange on Tuesday. On the Johannesburg exchange, the stock rose 10 rand to close at 84.

The South African company will continue to be called De Beers Consolidated Mines, officials said. De Beers's foreign businesses, which accounted for 80 percent of De Beers's 1989 net profit, will be grouped under a Swiss company to be called De Beers Centenary AG.

De Beers said it will split in two by giving its existing shareholders one share in the Centenary company for each De Beers share they already own.

The two shares will be "stapled," and tradeable only as a unit on the exchanges, of which there are now nine, where De Beers's shares are traded, the company said.

De Beers said it will retain a 9.5 percent stake in the Centenary company.

The two groups will be headed by the same boards of directors, De Beers said.

Mr. Ogilvie Thompson also denied that the decision was linked to the failure of Minorco SA's failed hostile takeover bid for the British mining company Consolidated Gold Fields PLC last year. That bid by Minorco, which is controlled by De Beers and the associated Anglo American Corp., was seen as a move by the gold and diamond mining empire to diversify further its interests outside of South Africa.

Mr. Ogilvie Thompson said the plan had been under active discussion since last year.

It is subject to the final approval of South African authorities, who have approved it in principle, and of shareholders.

Grouped under the Centenary company will be De Beers's diamond stocks and other assets of trading subsidiaries; the foreign parts of its London-based marketing arm, the Central Selling Organization; its foreign synthetic diamond business; its holdings in foreign companies, and its interests in other parts of Africa. De Beers has major mining operations in Botswana and Namibia, among other countries.

De Beers, reporting earnings, said they had risen from 2.09 billion rand in 1988. Revenue gained 31 percent to 4.2 billion rand from 3.2 billion rand.

Oil Stocks In West at Low Point

Firms' Demand May Buoy Prices

Reuters

LONDON — The petroleum stocks of Western oil companies on Jan. 1 were at their lowest since early 1974, an international energy watchdog agency said Tuesday.

The Paris-based International Energy Agency said in its Monthly Oil Report that stocks stood at 64 days' of forward supply to cover demand, compared with a peak of 82 days on Jan. 1, 1983.

But the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development had 92 days' supply when government stocks were added to Jan. 1 stocks, the agency said.

Thus, the OECD states appear to be well-insulated against temporary breaks in supply. But the low level of company stocks may induce them to buy more oil for storage in coming months, which could help keep prices firm despite excess supply by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

OPEC's output in January remained just above 23 million barrels per day, the agency said. Analysts said that is about one million more than actual demand.

Although OPEC may have overshot demand at present, world oil consumption is rebounding swiftly following the glut of the 1980s and, analysts said, companies may want to keep more oil in stock.

"Stocks are building," said Peter Nicol, of S.G. Warburg Securities in London. He added that "we suspect a greater willingness to hold stock compared to the mid-1980s," and that he did not expect prices to fall remarkably in 1990.

Stocks are down in part because December's cold weather in the United States drove up demand for heating fuel while some U.S. refineries had operational problems.

The risk of more problems in an aging refinery system is one reason companies may be inclined to increase stocks.

There is also a belief that prices are headed broadly higher in the 1990s. The average world price for crude is now just above $18 per barrel, up from about $10 in 1986.

Swissair Selling Hotels To Japan's Aoki Corp.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Swissair has agreed to sell its interests in 17 hotels around the world, many of them prestigious, to Aoki Corp., the Japanese construction and hotel company, officials of the national airline said Tuesday.

They said that a letter of intent to sell the Swissotel unit had been signed recently and that the deal should be completed as soon as smaller shareholders in some of the hotels approve the transaction.

Financial details were not given, but Swissair said the sale price would represent an attractive return on its investment.

Swissotel made a gross profit of 69.3 million Swiss francs ($46.2 million) on sales of 256 million francs in 1988, the latest year for which figures are available.

Aoki said later in Tokyo that it plans to invest between $268 million and $336 million in Swissotel.

Swissotel has stakes of 40 percent to 95 percent in 12 hotels in Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United States, South Korea and Turkey, and manages two hotels in Switzerland as well as one each in West Germany, Canada and China.

Aoki already owns 67 hotels in 11 countries through its U.S. subsidiary, Westin Hotels & Resorts, and operates a nine-hotel chain named Caesar Park Hotels.

"It was decided to seek a buyer because Swissotel failed to reach the total of 30 or so hotels which were seen necessary to make operations profitable," a Swissair spokesman said.

The spokesman, Jean-Claude Donzel, said Swissair preferred instead to spend its cash on cooperation deals with other airlines and on Galileo, a computerized reservation system.

He said Aoki was chosen the because letter of agreement "will give Swissair access to nearly 100 top hotels around the world."

Swissair has concentrated recently on building links with other airlines to help it compete in the liberalized air-travel market of the 1990s.

It has swapped shareholding stakes with Singapore Airlines, Delta Air Lines of the United States and Scandinavian Airline System, and holds an 8 percent stake in Austrian Airlines.

Among the luxury hotels Aoki will acquire are the Drake in New York, the Lafayette in Boston, the Swiss Grand in Chicago and the Swiss Grand in Atlanta, the International in Zurich, the Palace hotels in Lausanne and Montreux on Lake Geneva, and the Plaza in Basel. It also will take over the Ascot and the Chateau Marquette in the Netherlands, the Swiss Grand in Seoul and the Bosphorus Swissotel in Istanbul.

(Reuters, UPI)

EC Imposes Its Policy On Telecoms Providers

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive body said Tuesday that it had succeeded in breaking an agreement between 26 telecommunications authorities that imposed a 30 percent surcharge on circuits they lease to private companies.

"This is a landmark case in the application of Community competition law to telecommunications," the EC Commission said.

In April 1989, the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications — which groups telecommunications authorities in 26 countries, including the 12 EC members — agreed to recommend the imposition of a surcharge or access fee of 30 percent on international circuits leased to third parties by public networks.

Leased lines are used by large corporations, airlines and banks to carry data, such as credit-card transactions, ticket reservations and electronic mail, a Commission spokesman said.

The Commission received complaints from a users' organization and a private company, which warned that the recommendation would "substantially increase" telecommunications costs and limit the growth of value-added services, the spokesman said, declining to identify the plaintiffs.

Probing the agreement, the Commission found that the recommendation violated the EC's competition rules because it had the aim of restricting price competition.

The move "re-establishes competition" between telecommunications operators, to the benefit of users, the Commission said, noting it was the first time that the Community had applied competition rules to the CEPT.

Ministers agreed on Dec. 8 to liberalize value-added services, such as electronic mail and banking, from 1993.

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MARKET DIARY

Via Associated Press March 6

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
May	329.20	329.40	333.40	328.40	329.80	330.00
Aug	328.00	328.40	331.40	327.00	329.20	329.40
Oct	318.20	318.40	321.00	318.00	318.80	319.40
Dec	305.00	315.00	N.T.	N.T.	308.00	317.40
Mar	298.00	298.80	300.00	296.40	297.40	297.60
May	294.00	297.00	N.T.	N.T.	298.00	299.40
Aug	291.00	295.00	N.T.	N.T.	295.00	298.00
Volume: 6,754 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	693	694	700	692	693	694
May	712	713	714	702	705	706
Jul	726	727	727	715	719	720
Sep	741	742	742	730	731	732
Dec	762	763	764	751	755	757
Mar	784	785	784	772	777	778
May	790	N.Q.	795	786	793	795
Volume: 7,369 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	705	710	695	664	671	675
May	728	729	729	687	695	696
Jul	731	732	732	696	705	707
Sep	737	739	739	709	716	719
Nov	743	745	737	724	725	727
Jan	750	760	750	728	735	736
Mar	765	767	765	755	748	755
Volume: 8,302 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Mar	169.50	169.75	171.50	169.00	169.75	170.00
Apr	164.75	165.00	167.50	165.00	167.00	167.25
May	163.00	163.50	165.00	163.25	164.50	165.00
Jun	161.50	162.00	163.25	161.00	162.00	163.00
Jul	162.75	163.50	163.75	162.75	164.25	165.00
Aug	163.00	165.00	165.75	163.00	164.00	166.00
Sep	165.00	167.00	N.T.	N.T.	165.25	N.Q.
Oct	167.00	170.00	N.T.	N.T.	165.00	167.25
Nov	168.00	171.00	168.00	168.00	164.00	169.00
Volume: 7,754 lots of 100 tons.						

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
May	2,467	2,455	2,460	2,462	+10
Aug	2,470	2,460	2,460	2,470	+12
Oct	2,310	N.T.	2,300	2,320	+17
Dec	2,225	N.T.	2,220	2,235	+8
Mar	2,210	N.T.	2,220	2,230	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,200	2,230	+5

Est. vol.: 1,860 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual vol.: 724. Open interest: 16,939 lots.

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1520.00	1525.00	1553.00	1555.00
Forward	1527.00	1530.00	1556.00	1568.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1594.00	1596.00	1599.00	1601.00
Forward	1561.00	1562.00	1559.00	1560.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	590.00	600.00	564.00	567.00
Forward	465.00	466.00	455.00	456.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8725.00	8775.00	8600.00	8650.00
Forward	8525.00	8550.00	8400.00	8425.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6470.00	6480.00	6440.00	6460.00
Forward	6590.00	6600.00	6570.00	6580.00
ZINC (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1500.00	1505.00	1510.00	1515.00
Forward	1480.00	1485.00	1495.00	1500.00

S&P 100 Index Options

March 6

Strike Price	Calls-Last Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Puts-Last Mar	Apr	May	Jun
280	38⅝	40⅝	—	—	n.q.	1⅛	3⅝	—
285	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅝	3	—
290	28⅝	30	—	—	⅛	1⅝	3⅛	5⅝
295	23	—	—	—	3/16	2⅛	4	—
300	18⅞	22	25⅛	25	½	2⅝	4½	7⅛
305	14¼	18½	20⅝	—	⅝	3½	—	—
310	9⅝	13⅞	16⅛	—	1⅛	n.q.	6⅝	9⅝
315	5⅝	10⅛	13	—	2	5⅝	8¼	—
320	2⅝	7¼	10	11	4⅜	7½	10½	—
325	⅝	4½	6½	—	8	10⅝	14⅛	—
330	¼	2½	4⅝	6⅛	12⅝	14¼	17¼	19⅛
335	⅛	1⅜	2⅝	—	17⅝	—	19	—
340	1/16	⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—
345	1/16	¼	—	—	27½	—	—	—
350	—	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total volume 100,460; total open int. 403,471
Puts: total volume 118,750; total open int. 472,144
S&P 100 index: High 317.42 low 313.38 close 317.23 +3.60
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE March 6

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Mar	Apr	Jun	Puts—Last Mar	Apr	Jun
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	71	4.88	r	r	r	r	r
76.15	72	r	r	r	r	r	0.78
76.15	74	r	r	r	0.07	r	r
76.15	75	r	1.27	1.61	0.21	0.89	2.12
76.15	76	0.50	0.82	r	0.56	r	2.56
76.15	77	r	0.50	r	r	r	r
76.15	78	r	0.28	r	2.10	r	r
76.15	80	0.01	r	r	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	155	9.75	r	r	r	r	r
164.81	160	r	r	r	r	1.00	2.86
164.81	162½	r	r	r	r	1.62	4.06
164.81	165	1.12	1.90	r	1.36	3.02	r
164.81	167½	r	0.99	r	3.25	r	r
164.81	170	r	0.48	r	r	r	8.85
164.81	172½	0.05	r	0.76	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
164.81	152½	12.00	r	r	r	r	r
164.81	160	r	r	r	r	0.95	r
164.81	165	r	r	r	1.35	r	5.35
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	81	r	r	r	r	r	0.15
84.26	83	r	r	1.20	r	0.19	0.76
84.26	83½	r	r	r	r	0.37	r
84.26	84	0.34	0.47	0.64	r	0.59	r
84.26	84½	0.12	r	r	0.46	r	r
84.26	85	r	r	0.28	0.82	r	r
84.26	86	r	r	r	r	2.10	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	82½	r	r	r	r	r	0.65
84.26	84	0.32	r	r	r	r	r
84.26	84½	0.11	r	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	54	4.78	r	r	r	r	r
58.64	56	r	r	r	r	r	0.42
58.64	56½	r	r	s	r	0.15	
58.64	57	r	r	r	r	0.28	0.65
58.64	58	1.06	1.25	r	0.15	0.56	r
58.64	58½	r	r	s	0.29	r	
58.64	59	0.39	0.70	r	0.49	0.97	r
58.64	59½	0.20	r	s	0.75	r	
58.64	60	0.10	0.39	0.95	r	r	2.03
58.64	60½	r	0.29	s	r	r	
58.64	61½	r	0.14	s	r	r	
58.64	62	r	0.10	0.41	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
58.64	51	7.74	s	r	r	s	r
58.64	60	0.12	r	r	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	64	r	r	r	0.03	r	0.32
66.73	65	r	r	r	0.05	0.21	0.45
66.73	66	0.96	r	r	0.16	r	0.81
66.73	66½	r	r	s	r	0.63	
66.73	67	0.36	r	1.20	0.53	0.76	r
66.73	68	r	r	r	1.26	r	r
66.73	69	r	0.15	0.63	r	r	2.07
66.73	69½	0.02	r	s	r	r	
66.73	70	0.01	0.06	0.33	r	r	3.32
66.73	71	r	r	0.21	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	64	r	r	r	r	0.13	r
66.61	65	r	r	r	0.09	r	0.92
66.61	66	r	r	r	0.25	r	r
66.61	66½	r	r	s	0.38	r	
66.61	67	0.39	0.89	r	0.62	1.17	r
66.61	68	0.11	r	r	r	r	r
66.61	70	r	0.14	r	r	r	

Total call vol. 23,147 — 368,815
Total put vol. 15,687 — 416,476
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.685	0.685
Coffee, lb	0.90	0.85
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.239	1.239
Iron FOB, ton	218.00	218.00
Lead, lb	0.44	0.44
Silver, troy oz	5.115	5.12
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	94.00	94.00
Tin, lb	3.9038	3.8506
Zinc, lb	0.70	0.70

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW
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NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1029	684
Declined	492	830
Unchanged	480	466
Total Issues	2001	1980
New Highs	32	27
New Lows	26	28

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	349	274
Declined	217	259
Unchanged	253	260
Total Issues	819	793
New Highs	9	14
New Lows	19	19

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,123	898
Declined	778	933
Unchanged	2,414	2,491
Total Issues	4,315	4,322

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Mar. 5	313,404	534,573	26,808
Mar. 2	294,442	415,182	13,023
Mar. 1	284,659	412,488	22,158
Feb. 28	368,252	428,302	24,121
Feb. 27	282,150	447,497	22,095

*Included in the sales figures

DM Futures Options

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jan	Feb	Mar	Puts-Settle Jan	Feb	Mar
57	2.32	1.91	1.73	0.44	0.22	0.81
58	1.71	1.18	0.78	1.02	0.48	0.86
59	1.19	0.83	0.35	1.48	0.92	0.43
60	0.82	0.51	0.82	2.10	1.60	1.30
61	0.54	0.34	0.81	2.38	—	2.29
62	0.35	0.86	0.81	3.48	—	3.20

Est. total vol.: 11,827
Calls: Mon. vol.: 9,174; open int.: 52,317
Puts: Mon. vol.: 15,747; open int.: 95,600
Source: CME.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
Boston Celtics LP	—	1.00	3-22	3-15
Houston Oil Rylty Tr	M	.0162	3-25	3-15
Mission Resrce PLP	—	.15	4-1	3-15
INCREASED				
Albertson's Inc	Q	.24	5-25	5-11
Cincinnati Bell Inc	Q	.19	5-1	4-4
First Amer Bank	—	.15	3-19	3-14
Regional Bancorp	Q	.15	4-13	3-15
Securty Fdl Svgs Bk	Q	.06¼	3-30	3-16
Telephn & Data Sys	Q	.07	3-30	3-16
Telphn & Data Sys A	Q	.07	3-30	3-16
INITIAL				
First Inter-Bancorp	—	.10	3-30	3-12
REDUCED				
Petrl Heat & Pwr B	Q	.42½	4-1	3-15
STOCK				
Frprt-McMorn Copr	—	100%	4-2	3-15
USUAL				
Amwest Insurc Gl	Q	.05	4-15	3-30
Asset Investors Corp	Q	.45	3-30	3-16
Blackstone Income	M	.08¾	3-30	3-15
Blackstone Target	M	.0792	3-30	3-15
Cheshire Finci	Q	.25	4-27	3-23
Davis Water&Waste	Q	.07	4-3	2-16
First Natl Bank Corp	Q	.28	3-30	3-12
NBSC Corp	Q	.11	4-2	3-20
Pple Fd SvgDekalb	Q	.15	4-16	4-2
Petrolite Corp	Q	.28	4-27	4-6
Premark Intl	Q	.21	4-6	3-22
Putnam Capit P/IT	M	.088	3-26	3-15
Putnam Cnvtbl I/GT	Q	.24	3-20	3-12
Putnam Diversid IT	M	.112	3-26	3-15
Putnam Hi Yld Tr II	M	.11	3-26	3-15
Putnam High Yld Tr	M	.155	3-26	3-15
Putnam Incm Fund	M	.056	3-26	3-15
Putnam Invstrs Fd	Q	.04½	3-20	3-12
Synovus Fincl Corp	Q	.08½	4-2	3-22
Wetterau Inc	Q	.15	3-16	3-8

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2651.80	2684.46	2638.06	2676.80	+ 27.25
Trans	1139.94	1152.74	1131.40	1148.47	+ 9.07
Util	218.37	221.33	217.74	220.95	+ 2.58
Comp	992.39	1004.49	986.94	1001.56	+ 9.76

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	389.54	384.44	389.54	+5.05
Transp.	274.02	270.40	274.02	+2.32
Utilities	143.47	141.57	143.47	+1.46
Finance	29.01	28.86	28.99	+0.27
SP 500	337.93	333.57	337.93	+4.19
SP 100	317.42	313.38	317.23	+3.60

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	186.17	184.17	186.17	+2.02
Industrials	225.15	222.89	225.15	+2.72
Transp.	173.32	171.98	173.32	+1.03
Utilities	93.60	92.72	93.60	+0.87
Finance	145.26	144.31	145.26	+0.93

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	432.33	+2.18	422.61	423.99
Industrials	440.87	+3.91	426.93	424.82
Finance	475.97	+1.13	469.05	474.39
Insurance	507.48	+1.04	491.76	495.03
Utilities	620.86	—3.26	619.06	635.85
Banks	375.90	—0.07	374.94	375.26
Transp.	469.43	+1.67	462.20	466.22

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
358.90	356.64	358.81	+2.17

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.76	—0.03
Utilities	91.83	—0.07
Industrials	89.70	+0.01

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	143,640,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	168,644,810
Amex 4 p.m. volume	14,420,000
Amex prev. cons. close	11,970,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	139,145,580
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	110,996,000
NYSE volume up	101,411,470
NYSE volume down	25,440,740
Amex volume up	8,496,290
Amex volume down	3,811,550
NASDAQ volume up	89,987,363
NASDAQ volume down	22,498,800

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AmExp	33276	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	—¼
PhilMr s	28588	38⅞	37⅝	38⅞	+1⅜
NMedE	19478	30	29⅛	29⅞	—⅛
GenEl	14855	62⅝	61⅛	62⅜	+⅝
GnMotr	14837	46¼	45⅞	46⅛	+⅜
Pacific s	14212	21¾	20⅝	21¾	—⅜
McDerl	13161	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+⅞
AT&T	12855	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+¾
Unitel s	12722	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+⅜
IBM	12720	105¾	104¼	105¾	+¾
UnTech	12685	53	52⅛	52⅞	+⅜
Exxon	12325	47¼	46⅛	47	+⅜
PinWst	11809	14	13	13⅞	+2⅛
Texaco	11382	60¼	59	59⅞	+⅞
Wabon n	10759	7⅞	7	7¾	

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hillhav n	17652	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
BalrPh	15416	7⅝	6½	7⅝	+1⅛
WangB	9568	6	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
ENSCO	8368	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
BAT In	4158	13⅝	13	13	—⅛
Whtrd	4034	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+¼
TexAir	3519	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
EchoBy	3475	17	16⅝	16⅞	
ForstL	3224	36⅞	35⅛	35⅞	—⅝
Amdhl	3195	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
IntTch	3142	3⅛	3	3	+⅛
Media	3096	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
Alza	2736	40⅜	39½	40¾	+2⅛
FruitL	2570	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+¼
SNk 193wt	2216	5⅜	5½	5½	—¼

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Program Buying Lifts Dow Sharply

United Press International

NEW YORK — The U.S. stock market closed broadly and sharply higher Tuesday in light trading as a rebound in the bond market sparked late waves of program buying.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 10.81 points Monday, jumped 27.25 to close at 2,676.80.

Broader market gauges fared even better. The New York Stock Exchange composite index climbed 2.02 to 186.17 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 4.19 to 337.93.

Advances pounded declines by more than 2-1. Big Board volume was only slightly higher, at 143.64 million shares, after 140.11 million traded Monday.

Analysts said a late rally in the bond market on the heels of Monday's sharp declines spurred the computerized buying, used to profit on price differences between stocks and stock-index futures.

N.Y. Stocks

In late trading, Treasury bonds were up about ⅝-point after tumbling 1⅛ points Monday.

Analysts said anticipation of U.S. employment data for February, the first government report on the economy last month, kept many stock investors on the sidelines.

They also said bargain hunting in consumer issues, which have recently lagged other industrial issues, bolstered the market. They noted renewed buying interest in issues such as Philip Morris, Coca-Cola, Merck and Johnson & Johnson.

American Express was the most active NYSE issue, off ¼ to 27¼.

Philip Morris followed, up 1⅜ to 38⅞. National Medical Enterprises was third, off ⅛ to 29⅞.

Among the other blue chips, Texaco added 1 to 60 after several analysts' recommendations and led other oil issues higher. Woolworth was up 1 to 61¾, AT&T rose ¾ to 40⅝ and IBM gained ¾ to 105¾ after announcing price increases.

Elsewhere in the oil sector, Mobil added 1⅛ to 62⅝ and Exxon rose ⅞ to 47⅛.

U.S. Committee To Help Create Markets in East

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission said Tuesday that it was forming an advisory committee to help it and the U.S. financial industry create securities markets in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Active securities markets would contribute to economic development in these countries, particularly by boosting foreign investment and utilizing domestic savings for investment, SEC Chairman Richard Breeden said.

The markets also would allow U.S. investors to provide funds to develop private enterprise in these countries through U.S. mutual funds, he said.

The SEC in February met with a Soviet delegation to discuss a securities market, and with Polish and Hungarian officials to expand the small Hungarian securities exchange.

Time Plans Theaters for Soviet Cities

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Time Warner Inc. will build a multiscreen movie theater in Moscow and another in Leningrad in a $28 million joint venture with a Soviet state agency, Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher told a news conference at the Soviet embassy Tuesday.

The theaters will introduce Soviet audiences to Western films in an air-conditioned environment with stereo sound systems. They will show films from all over the world dubbed in Russian.

Texas Air and Eastern in Joint Plea

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Texas Air Corp. said Tuesday that it and its Eastern Airlines subsidiary will ask the bankruptcy court for expedited approval of their compromise settlement with the bankruptcy examiner, David Shapiro, rather than wait for Eastern's reorganization plan.

Texas Air and Eastern said the requested court resolution was needed to "clear the air" and confirm the fairness of the relationship between Texas Air and Eastern.

Controversy has arisen over media versions of the report Mr. Shapiro issued on March 1, stating that there was sufficient evidence to warrant bringing civil charges that Texas Air did not give Eastern fair value in 12 of 15 disputed transactions.

Wang Sells InteCom to French Firm

BOSTON (AP) — Financially troubled Wang Laboratories Inc. said Tuesday it will sell its subsidiary, InteCom Inc., a maker of communication switching systems, to the French electronics firm Matra SA.

Proceeds from the transaction will further reduce Wang's debt, which in mid-February totaled $308 million.

Boeing Forecasts Strong Earnings

ST. PETERSBURG BEACH, Florida (Reuters) — Boeing Co. is generally comfortable with analysts' forecasts that it will earn $5.50 to $6.00 a share this year, up from $2.94 in 1989, the vice president, Gary Bland said Tuesday.

Centaur Seeks National Board Move

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Centaur Partners Group said Tuesday it is seeking the consent of National Intergroup Inc. stockholders for two proposals that would facilitate efforts to elect a new majority of directors at the company's 1990 annual meeting on July 18.

Centaur owns more than 16.5 percent of National Intergroup's stock.

For the Record

Industrial Equity (Pacific) Ltd. of Hong Kong said Tuesday in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission that it had increased its stake in Russ Togs Inc. to 18.76 percent, or 1.38 million shares. *(Reuters)*

Nacan Products Ltd., a subsidiary of National Starch & Chemical Co., has signed a definitive agreement to buy the goodwill and certain fixed assets of Borden Inc.'s industrial packaging and converting business in Canada. *(Reuters)*

Murdoch Magazines, an affiliate of News Corp., said it will launch a new quarterly magazine for men before the end of 1990. It is to be called Men's Life. *(Reuters)*

Dollar Ends Mostly Higher in New York Trading

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly higher Tuesday after a day of slow trading, as dealers turned bold and bid up the U.S. unit in the absence of aggressive central bank selling.

The Federal Reserve and the Bank of Japan sold dollars for yen, but the Bundesbank did not intervene in the open market, unlike Monday, when it spearheaded a drive by nine European central banks against the U.S. currency.

Foreign Exchange

Still, dealers remained wary of pushing up the dollar strongly.

The U.S. currency finished at 1.7040 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6965 DM at Monday's close, and at 150.000 yen, compared with 149.005 yen.

It also rose to 1.5005 Swiss francs from 1.4968 francs, and to 5.7585 French francs from 5.7320 francs.

But the dollar fell against the British pound, which strengthened to $1.6460 from $1.6443.

The Fed intervened in the morning to sell dollars at about 149.75 yen, but the action had little impact. It later intervened to sell at about 149.85 yen.

"The dollar is strong, but it's meeting a lot of resistance," said Robert Ryan of Bank of New York. "Everyone's nervous about the intervention."

Charles Wheeler of Swiss Volksbank said the dollar could test 1.7300 DM before the release on Friday of U.S. employment data for February. "I don't see there being any alternative to being in dollars," he said. "Everything else has problems."

Dealers said uncertainty over the economic impact of German monetary union still weighs on the mark. And financial turmoil and political uncertainty in Japan overhang the yen.

The dollar climbed to its U.S. daily high of 1.7060 DM in late afternoon activity. "It was as soon as the Bundesbank went home that dealers started bringing it higher," said one trader.

"The dollar is in a period of short-term strength," said John McCarthy of Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank. He said the dollar could test 1.7500 DM over the next two to three weeks.

But dealers conceded that it is unlikely the dollar will spike up sharply, owing to the specter of the central banks.

The market is "not bullish enough to take on the central banks, if they mean business," said Walter Simon of Julius Baer & Co.

Moreover, the central banks are expected to return to the market once overseas trading resumes.

In London trading earlier on Tuesday, the dollar ended narrowly mixed, close to the top of the day's trading range against both the mark and the yen. The market's desire to buy dollars was tempered by the threat of further central bank selling.

"There has been no policy change to back up the intervention," said Steve Barrow, economist at Chemical Bank. "Without such a change the market will look to gradually push the dollar higher."

The dollar slipped to 1.6998 DM, from 1.7027 DM at Monday's close, but inched up to 149.80 yen from 149.65.

The U.S. unit also finished at 1.4980 Swiss francs, down from 1.4990 francs, and at 5.7408 French francs, virtually unchanged from 5.7405 francs.

The pound rose to $1.6495 from $1.6400.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Tue.	Mon.
Deutsche mark	1.6998	1.7027
Pound sterling	1.6495	1.6400
Japanese yen	149.80	149.65
Swiss franc	1.4980	1.4990
French franc	5.7408	5.7405

Source: Reuters

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press March 6

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.98¼	3.81½	Mar	3.84½	3.86	3.80	3.81¼	—.03¼
4.32	3.51	May	3.49¾	3.54½	3.49¾	3.51	—.00¼
3.85	3.36	Jul	3.38½	3.39½	3.36	3.38	+.01¼
3.73	3.43	Sep	3.43	3.46½	3.43	3.45	+.01¼
3.83	3.55	Dec	3.55½	3.58¼	3.55¼	3.57½	+.01¾
3.85	3.63	Mar	3.65	3.66½	3.65	3.65½	+.02½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,930					
Prev. Day Open Int. 59,209 up 31							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.86½	2.26	Mar	2.44¼	2.45½	2.43¾	2.44	—.00¼
2.89½	2.30	May	2.51¾	2.52¾	2.50¾	2.51	—.01
2.85	2.31	Jul	2.56¼	2.57½	2.55½	2.55¾	—.01
2.71	2.29	Sep	2.53½	2.56	2.53¼	2.53½	—.01
2.63½	2.22	Dec	2.52¾	2.55	2.51½	2.52	—.01¼
2.61	2.41	Mar	2.57¾	2.60¾	2.57¾	2.58	—.01½
2.64	2.49¾	May	2.63¼	2.63¾	2.60	2.60	—.01½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 34,844					
Prev. Day Open Int.225,639 off 2,067							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
5.72¼	5.40¼	Mar	5.71	5.79½	5.69½	5.77¼	+.07
7.78	5.66¼	May	5.84½	5.93¼	5.82½	5.91½	+.07¼
7.31	5.78	Jul	5.96½	6.05¾	5.94¾	6.04	+.07½
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.00	6.08¾	5.99½	6.08¼	+.07½
6.60	5.68	Sep	6.00	6.09½	5.99	6.07	+.06¾
6.60	5.64½	Nov	6.03½	6.14¾	6.05	6.12	+.05½
6.35½	5.87	Jan	6.15½	6.23½	6.14	6.22	+.06¾
6.43	5.65½	Mar	6.25	6.33	6.25	6.32	+.06½
6.31½	6.14½	May	6.36	6.43	6.35	6.37	+.07½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 24,383					
Prev. Day Open Int.100,459 off 1,103							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
249.20	158.00	Mar	159.40	163.00	157.30	162.50	+3.10
230.50	163.00	May	164.30	168.00	164.00	166.90	+2.60
208.00	167.80	Jul	169.20	172.80	169.00	171.80	+2.40
188.00	170.10	Aug	171.40	174.60	171.20	173.90	+2.70
188.00	171.50	Sep	173.70	176.50	173.50	176.00	+2.50
188.50	173.80	Oct	175.50	178.50	175.50	177.50	+1.90
190.50	174.00	Dec	179.50	182.00	179.10	181.10	+1.60
189.00	178.00	Jan	181.50	183.00	181.50	183.50	+2.30
183.50	181.00	Mar	182.50	185.00	182.50	185.00	+2.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,143					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,347 up 738							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
22.25	20.35	Mar	22.15	22.26	21.85	21.87	—.35
26.05	19.28	May	22.01	22.30	22.01	22.05	—.13
25.80	19.50	Jul	22.10	22.32	22.05	22.08	—.14
23.90	19.50	Aug	21.90	22.12	21.85	21.91	—.09
21.75	19.58	Sep	21.70	21.90	21.45	21.47	—.05
21.55	19.65	Oct	21.45	21.70	21.45	21.45	—.07
21.50	19.75	Dec	21.30	21.66	21.30	21.37	—.05
21.45	19.81	Jan	21.20	21.53	21.20	21.27	—.05
20.95	19.82	Mar	21.45	21.45	21.15	21.15	+.20
20.30	20.15	May				21.05	+.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,289					
Prev. Day Open Int. 87,865 up 1,321							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
77.87	70.80	Apr	74.72	74.85	74.45	74.70	+.20
73.45	69.75	Jun	71.60	71.45	71.27	71.42	—.05
72.07	69.12	Aug	70.95	71.15	70.85	71.07	+.22
73.20	68.30	Oct	72.80	73.15	72.80	73.02	+.32
73.55	71.00	Dec	73.15	73.47	73.15	73.37	+.27
72.75	72.50	Feb	73.15	73.45	73.15	73.30	+.18
Est. Sales 14,760		Prev. Sales 11,730					
Prev. Day Open Int.100,882 up 703							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
84.10	77.40	Mar	80.90	81.40	80.90	81.35	+.53
83.07	78.90	Apr	80.50	80.87	80.37	80.85	+.55
82.40	78.60	May	80.50	80.92	80.47	80.82	+.50
81.60	78.40	Aug	80.65	81.20	80.65	81.07	+.52
81.20	78.00	Sep	80.70	81.00	80.70	81.00	+.45
81.20	78.20	Oct	80.90	81.15	80.80	81.15	+.40
81.00	79.00	Nov	80.90	81.35	80.90	81.27	+.37
81.00	79.73	Jan	80.90	81.10	80.90	81.40	+.58
Est. Sales 1,885		Prev. Sales 1,323					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,100 up 221							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
50.75	39.40	Apr	49.70	50.50	49.65	50.32	+.60
55.10	44.25	Jun	54.50	55.40	54.35	55.30	+.85
54.62	44.95	Jul	54.05	54.90	54.00	54.82	+.85
52.55	43.70	Aug	51.90	52.75	51.90	52.72	+.77
47.45	40.80	Oct	47.10	47.65	47.10	47.62	+.50
47.90	44.25	Dec	47.50	48.30	47.50	48.22	+.70
47.90	45.25	Feb	47.55	47.90	47.32	47.97	+.52
46.20	45.60	Apr	45.90	46.00	45.75	45.95	+.35
Est. Sales 9,900		Prev. Sales 9,117					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,801 up 1,775							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
64.90	38.15	Mar	48.00	48.65	47.55	48.27	+.25
63.75	39.50	May	49.00	49.75	48.52	49.32	+.35
61.90	39.75	Jul	49.35	50.15	48.95	49.67	+.42
60.00	39.30	Aug	47.75	48.70	47.45	48.05	+.60
62.40	48.07	Feb	53.70	55.35	53.70	55.35	+2.00
58.60	50.30	Mar	55.15	55.15	53.90	55.15	+1.15
Est. Sales 6,816		Prev. Sales 7,031					
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,359 up 28							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
146.00	71.00	Mar	104.50	105.00	100.20	100.67	—3.83
124.50	72.75	May	104.00	105.50	100.00	101.34	—2.90
122.25	74.85	Jul	104.85	106.00	101.25	102.60	—2.89
120.00	77.25	Sep	105.75	108.50	102.50	103.82	—2.90
109.50	81.00	Dec	107.75	109.50	105.10	105.85	—2.88
116.75	83.00	Mar	110.00	110.50	107.90	109.00	—1.75
123.00	91.25	May	110.45	112.00	110.45	109.88	—2.87
106.50	107.50	Jul				112.25	—1.75
Est. Sales 14,226		Prev. Sales 12,271					
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,566 up 356							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.25	9.20	May	14.95	15.04	14.84	14.86	—.12
15.08	10.55	Jul	14.82	14.94	14.72	14.73	—.10
14.45	10.40	Oct	14.36	14.45	14.29	14.31	—.07
13.90	12.10	Mar	13.64	13.72	13.56	13.56	—.11
13.47	13.00	May				13.43	—.07
13.15	13.15	Jul	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.32	—.15
Est. Sales 29,565		Prev. Sales 35,246					
Prev. Day Open Int.141,701 up 1,421							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1535	896	Mar	1102	1116	1094	1116	+12
1443	905	May	1080	1095	1060	1090	+10
1280	921	Jul	1085	1103	1067	1094	+9
1400	941	Sep	1097	1117	1081	1111	+11
1395	965	Dec	1121	1142	1110	1137	+14
1380	985	Mar	1138	1160	1131	1158	+16
1175	1000	May				1175	+16
1155	1060	Jul	1175	1176	1170	1195	+25
Est. Sales 5,776		Prev. Sales 4,481					
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,832 up 517							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
206.30	121.40	Mar	191.25	192.25	190.70	190.85	+.30
203.85	122.50	May	191.60	193.00	190.40	191.85	+.55
205.50	122.00	Jul	188.75	189.90	188.00	189.00	+1.25
202.00	123.50	Sep	182.50	183.00	182.50	183.10	+1.25
199.50	124.00	Nov	179.00	179.00	178.00	177.95	—.55
191.00	125.00	Jan	172.70	172.70	172.50	171.25	—1.25
190.50	174.80	Mar				171.25	—1.25
190.00	178.00	May				171.25	—1.25
		Jul				171.25	—1.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,227					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,493 up 168							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
126.90	95.00	Mar	123.00	123.50	119.30	120.25	—2.75
123.70	95.00	Apr	117.50	117.50	117.50	117.35	—1.75
120.70	94.50	May	116.70	117.40	114.25	115.35	—1.85
116.80	95.20	Jun	114.00	114.00	112.60	113.15	—1.80
117.10	93.25	Jul	111.50	112.80	110.60	111.45	—1.45
110.50	95.00	Aug				109.55	—.55
113.50	92.50	Sep	107.00	107.00	106.80	107.30	—.30
109.00	94.50	Oct				106.35	—.35
101.70	94.50	Nov				105.10	—.10
110.00	91.50	Dec	103.50	103.90	103.50	103.80	+.30
102.50	94.00	Jan				103.15	+.30
		Feb				102.60	+.20
106.00	92.30	Mar	101.40	101.40	101.40	101.80	+.20
103.25	97.00	May				100.50	+.20
		Jul				99.30	+.20
		Sep				98.70	+.20
		Dec				98.10	+.20
		Jan				98.10	+.20
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
87.00	64.00	Mar				69.50	+1.00
		Apr				69.50	+1.00
75.00	65.00	May				69.75	+1.00
95.50	66.00	Jul				70.75	+1.00
74.50	74.50	Sep				70.75	+1.00
		Dec				70.75	+1.00
		Jan				70.75	+1.00
		Mar				70.75	+1.00
		May				70.75	+1.00
		Jul				70.75	+1.00
		Sep				70.75	+1.00
		Dec				70.75	+1.00
		Jan				70.75	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
910.0	505.0	Mar	512.0	513.0	511.8	511.4	
536.0	516.0	Apr				514.4	—.2
910.0	515.0	May	520.0	522.0	518.2	518.6	—.2
761.5	522.5	Jul	529.5	529.5	527.0	526.8	—.2
760.0	530.0	Sep	537.0	537.0	536.8	535.3	—.2
742.0	542.5	Dec	548.0	550.0	547.8	547.1	—.2
688.0	549.0	Jan				550.6	—.2
665.0	557.0	Mar	560.0	561.5	560.0	559.0	—.2
647.0	567.5	May				567.1	—.1
667.5	573.0	Jul	576.0	576.0	576.0	575.4	—.1
654.0	582.0	Sep				584.2	—.1
623.5	590.0	Dec				597.1	—.1
		Jan				601.1	—.1
Est. Sales 10,000		Prev. Sales 3,852					
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,261 off 851							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
557.50	473.00	Apr	511.00	514.00	511.00	512.00	+2.90
556.00	477.00	Jul	517.20	519.00	516.00	517.20	+3.00
560.50	483.50	Oct				523.20	+3.00
551.00	493.90	Jan				527.40	+3.00
554.50	529.50	Apr				536.20	+3.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,439					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,219 off 51							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
175.00	126.50	Jun	132.50	133.40	132.25	132.35	
149.50	128.00	Sep	134.05	134.50	134.00	133.85	+.35
147.00	129.75	Dec	135.75	136.00	135.75	135.15	+.35
142.00	122.25	Mar	130.25	130.25	130.00	130.10	+.45
		Mar				134.65	+.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 607					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,962 off 225							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
427.00	397.80	Mar				403.60	—.50
525.80	370.00	Apr	407.00	408.30	405.70	406.10	—.50
		May				408.90	—.50
497.00	372.90	Jun	412.50	413.80	411.00	411.60	—.40
487.00	380.00	Aug	419.00	419.00	416.30	416.90	—.30
472.00	384.50	Oct	423.30	423.30	422.30	422.40	—.30
455.50	387.50	Dec	429.50	429.50	426.90	427.40	—.30
457.50	394.80	Feb	434.00	434.00	432.80	432.80	—.30
460.00	398.90	Apr	438.50	438.50	438.50	438.00	—.30
466.20	402.60	Jun				443.60	—.30
468.00	389.20	Aug				449.00	—.30
476.00	450.00	Oct				454.80	—.30
483.00	461.20	Dec	462.00	462.00	462.00	460.70	—.30
Est. Sales 23,000		Prev. Sales 22,923					
Prev. Day Open Int.124,780 off 653							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.60	90.75	Mar	92.10	92.12	92.08	92.10	
93.65	91.10	Jun	92.30	92.36	92.24	92.25	+.06
93.65	91.28	Sep	92.36	92.44	92.32	92.44	+.04
93.32	92.22	Dec	92.28	92.35	92.22	92.28	+.06
92.83	92.30	Mar	92.26	92.26	92.26	92.26	—.07
92.70	92.00	Jun				92.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,308					
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,678 off 1,013							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-7	95-7	Mar	95-20	95-28	95-13	95-27	+12
101-4	95-5	Jun	95-15	95-26	95-9	95-24	+12
100-14	95-7	Sep				95-20	+12
96-27	95-10	Dec				95-15	+12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,398					
Prev. Day Open Int. 84,043 off 341							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
101-4	72-1	Mar	92-7	92-27	91-29	92-24	+23
100-15	75	Jun	92-6	92-23	91-25	92-19	+22
100-4	79-1	Sep	91-27	92-17	91-19	92-14	+22
99-24	80	Dec	91-25	92	91-16	92-8	+22
99-12	79-21	Mar	91-20	92-2	91-8	92-2	+22
99-4	82-18	Jun				91-23	+21
95-3	86-4	Sep	91	91-15	90-25	91-15	+21
98-20	88-18	Dec	91-9	91-9	91-8	91-8	+22
98-13	91-29	Mar				91-1	+22
97-19	90-20	Jun				90-26	+22
		Sep				90-19	+22
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales280,170					
Prev. Day Open Int.296,739 off 2,447							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-23	85-19	Mar	91-2	91-6	90-30	91-6	+8
95-13	87-2	Jun	90-1	90-11	89-25	90-9	+12
95-11	89-18	Sep	89-13	89-31	89-13	89-31	+21
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,330					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,458 off 16							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.46	88.90	Mar	91.56	91.59	91.53	91.58	+.02
92.45	88.82	Jun	91.43	91.49	91.37	91.48	+.05
92.39	88.74	Sep	91.33	91.40	91.28	91.39	+.06
92.15	89.85	Dec	91.14	91.20	91.09	91.19	+.05
92.01	89.96	Mar	91.05	91.10	91.00	91.09	+.04
91.85	89.91	Jun	90.94	90.98	90.90	90.98	+.05
91.83	90.04	Sep	90.90	90.93	90.85	90.92	+.03
91.78	90.07	Dec	90.81	90.88	90.81	90.87	+.03
91.78	90.39	Mar	90.87	90.88	90.81	90.87	+.03
91.74	90.78	Jun	90.82	90.83	90.78	90.81	+.02
91.72	90.73	Sep	90.82	90.82	90.76	90.81	+.02
91.53	90.66	Dec	90.74	90.74	90.68	90.73	+.02
91.65	90.71	Mar	90.77	90.77	90.72	90.76	+.02
91.51	90.69	Jun	90.74	90.74	90.69	90.73	+.02
91.47	90.63	Sep	90.71	90.71	90.65	90.69	+.02
91.37	90.57	Dec	90.62	90.62	90.60	90.64	+.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 88,582					
Prev. Day Open Int.673,526 up 6,838							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.7098	1.4600	Mar	1.6486	1.6488	1.6406	1.6434	+30
1.6822	1.4400	Jun	1.6210	1.6220	1.6142	1.6168	+36
1.7700	1.5290	Sep	1.5950	1.5950	1.5910	1.5918	+34
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,262					
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,958 off 889							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8595	.7890	Mar	.8409	.8422	.8408	.8413	+20
.8521	.8088	Jun	.8310	.8325	.8310	.8316	+20
.8468	.8073	Sep	.8235	.8245	.8235	.8240	+21
.8420	.8050	Dec	.8180	.8180	.8180	.8175	+20
.8365	.7990	Mar				.8115	+20
.8070	.7995	Jun				.8063	+20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,920					
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,348 off 823							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.17570	.17490	Mar				.17435	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6063	.5000	Mar	.5895	.5899	.5864	.5872	—29
.6060	.5057	Jun	.5892	.5897	.5862	.5870	—28
.6050	.5325	Sep	.5887	.5887	.5855	.5861	—26
.6018	.5769	Dec	.5845	.5845	.5845	.5854	—26
.6025	.5820	Mar	.5848	.5848	.5848	.5847	—26
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 55,769					
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,127 off 193							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008338	.006651	Mar	.006690	.006697	.006675	.006680	—39
.007530	.006664	Jun	.006702	.006711	.006690	.006694	—40
.007390	.006680	Sep	.006710	.006714	.006706	.006707	—41
.007080	.006740	Dec	.006729	.006729	.006729	.006720	—42
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 35,749					
Prev. Day Open Int. 81,382 off 1,936							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6805	.5740	Mar	.6684	.6691	.6655	.6665	—19
.6789	.5850	Jun	.6671	.6678	.6644	.6653	—17
.6750	.6050	Sep	.6660	.6660	.6638	.6640	—14
.6750	.5600	Dec				.6636	—14
.6660	.6500	Mar				.6637	—13
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 26,136					
Prev. Day Open Int. 42,446 up 1,266							
Industrials							
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
210.70	185.00	Mar	194.90	196.70	194.30	196.70	+2.40
205.90	188.00	May	192.50	194.40	192.50	194.30	+1.90
202.00	177.50	Jul	194.40	196.20	194.40	196.00	+1.40
204.80	192.00	Sep	195.80	196.10	195.20	196.40	+2.10
200.00	189.90	Nov				193.30	+1.00
201.30	186.30	Jan				193.80	+1.30
202.30	191.00	Mar				195.00	+1.50
Est. Sales 840		Prev. Sales 1,389					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,174 off 80							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.40	53.60	Mar	70.25	71.20	69.90	70.10	—.05
78.85	55.90	May	71.90	72.80	71.45	71.70	—.09
78.70	63.70	Jul	72.35	73.40	72.14	72.17	—.16
72.20	63.95	Oct	67.20	67.50	67.05	67.15	+.05
69.20	62.80	Dec	65.90	66.40	65.80	65.92	—.02
68.45	63.82	Mar	66.70	67.07	66.70	66.45	
67.50	64.40	May	67.25	67.57	67.25	67.27	—.03
77.40	66.50	Jul				67.75	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,415					
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,092 up 1,049							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
62.50	45.00	Apr	58.10	58.40	57.00	57.18	—.89
59.50	44.50	May	54.95	54.85	53.55	53.60	—1.01
57.70	44.90	Jun	55.75	55.75	54.55	54.55	—.90
57.20	46.80	Jul	55.55	55.60	54.50	54.50	—.91
57.40	47.80	Aug	56.10	56.10	55.20	55.40	—.91
58.00	48.00	Sep	57.00	57.10	55.75	55.75	—1.16
58.50	52.00	Oct	57.90	58.10	56.50	56.60	—1.06
59.40	51.80	Nov	58.25	58.40	58.25	58.25	+.04
60.15	52.85	Dec	59.80	59.80	59.25	59.05	+.19
60.40	55.00	Jan	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.05	—.06
60.00	54.35	Feb	58.30	58.30	58.30	58.30	—.06
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 25,731					
Prev. Day Open Int. 64,544 up 399							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
22.58	16.30	Apr	21.60	21.62	21.27	21.32	—.26
22.27	16.20	May	21.49	21.71	21.42	21.49	—.20
22.05	16.50	Jun	21.67	21.70	21.42	21.49	—.20
21.80	16.40	Jul	21.50	21.55	21.33	21.33	—.22
21.63	16.39	Aug	21.28	21.35	21.15	21.20	—.15
21.52	16.50	Sep	21.15	21.22	21.04	21.06	—.14
21.46	16.50	Oct	21.10	21.10	20.99	21.00	—.14
21.48	17.30	Nov	21.06	21.06	20.95	20.95	—.13
21.50	12.80	Dec	20.95	21.01	20.85	20.95	—.12
21.45	17.87	Jan	20.95	20.95	20.86	20.95	—.07
21.35	18.15	Feb	20.95	20.95	20.80	20.94	—.08
21.43	18.40	Mar	20.80	20.93	20.80	20.93	—.06
21.55	18.03	Apr	20.89	20.89	20.78	20.87	—.09
21.45	18.03	May	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.87	—.08
21.45	16.65	Jun	20.82	21.00	20.76	20.76	—.10
21.45	17.08	Jul	21.00	21.00	20.75	20.75	—.16
21.45	18.70	Aug	20.84	20.84	20.84	20.84	+.05
		Sep	20.95	20.95	20.80	20.80	—.06
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 74,196					
Prev. Day Open Int.305,205							
Stock Indexes							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
369.05	320.75	Mar	334.50	339.30	333.80	339.20	+4.70
373.20	324.70	Jun	338.40	343.30	337.75	343.20	+4.75
372.50	329.00	Sep	342.80	347.50	342.00	347.50	+4.90
348.80	333.50	Dec	347.20	347.20	346.60	351.70	+5.00
Est. Sales 59,736		Prev. Sales 57,091					
Prev. Day Open Int.130,749 up 825							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
314.80	262.50	Mar	274.75	277.90	274.30	277.50	+2.65
317.30	267.00	Jun	278.50	281.10	278.20	281.40	+2.65
287.65	275.40	Sep	284.90	284.90	284.90	285.40	+2.55
281.00	279.20	Dec				289.40	+2.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 108					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,450							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
204.20	170.20	Mar	184.20	186.90	183.95	186.85	+2.65
205.45	179.00	Jun	186.40	189.00	186.05	188.95	+2.60
209.00	181.00	Sep	188.40	189.30	188.40	191.05	+2.65
206.50	185.75	Dec	190.40	191.25	190.40	193.15	+2.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,186					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,661 up 87							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,112.50 f	1,101.30 f
Reuters	1,899.00	1,876.20
D.J. Futures	134.41	134.58
Com. Research	237.08	235.14

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse March 6

	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam		
ABN Bank	38.70	38.60
ACF Holding	35.20	34.50
Aegon	104.50	105
Ahold	111.80	112
Akzo	122.60	120.70
AMEV	55.40	55.20
A'Dam Rubber	5.20	5.10
Amro Bank	76	76
Bols	158	160.50
Buhrmann Tett.	55.40	54.80
BVG	N.Q.	—
Center Parcs	52.50	50.80
CSM	72.70	73.90
DAF	32.90	33.10
DSM	109	108.30
Elsevier	75.10	75
Fokker	34.80	35
Gist-Brocades	26.40	26.30
Heineken	105.20	102
Hoogovens	72.90	70.50
Hunter Douglas	95.50	96.20
IHC Caland	41.40	40.80
Inter Mueller	85.50	85
KLM	34.70	34.60
KNP	36.60	36.60
Nat Neder	69.40	69
Nedlloyd	91.50	90.80
NMB Bank	45.20	45.70
Oce Grinten	285	284.30
Pakhoed	158.50	156.50
Philips	39.60	40
Robeco	98.70	99.10
Rodamco	81.40	81.60
Rolinco	97.10	97.20
Rorento	57.40	57.60
Royal Dutch	142.60	143.70
Unilever	139.80	140.50
Van Ommeren	39.10	39.50
VMF Stork	43.70	43.40
VNU	95.50	94.50
Wessanen	62.30	62.50
Wolters/Kluwer	45.70	45.90
CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 107.40		
Previous : 107.30		
Brussels		
AG Fin	9200	9100
Arbed	4780	4825
Bekaert	14300	14100
Cockerill	195	185
Cobepa	5110	5100
Delhaize	5190	5200
EBES	4200	4210
GB-Inno-BM	1204	1198
GBL	3900	3890
Gevaert	8500	8570
Hoboken	N.Q.	—
Intercom	3265	3215
Kredietbank	3600	3600
Petrofina	10750	10725
Royal Belge	5330	5330
Soc Gen Banque	4915	4900
Soc Gen (resrv)	3160	3200
Sofina	11875	11800
Solvay	12450	12400
Tractebel	8370	8270
UCB	17425	17250
Unerg Ps	2460	2400
Current Stock Index : 5807.88		
Previous : 5776.77		
Frankfurt		
AEG	317	317
Allianz Hold	2505	2485
Altana	419	428.50
Asko	629	637
BASF	308.80	313.50
Bayer	313	319.80
Bay. Hypo bank	415	421
Bay Vereinsbk	388	396
BBC	N.Q.	605
BHF Bank	478	476
BMW	614.50	617
Commerzbank	290	296
Continental	284	288
Daimler Benz	873.50	881
Degussa	522	528.50
Dt Babcock	192	193
Deutsche Bank	795	782
Douglas	786.50	786
Dresdner Bank	410	413
Feldmuehle	525	525
Harpener	470	465
Henkel	586.50	589
Hochtief	1228	1228
Hoechst	313.80	318.50
Hoesch	320	315.50
Holzmann	1190	1190
Horten	309	311
IWKA	424	428
Kali Salz	224.50	225
Karstadt	632	636
Kaufhof	626	627
KHD	258.50	258
Kloeckner Werke	249	248
Krupp Stahl	310	322
Linde	871	875
Lufthansa	219.80	222
MAN	443	464
Mannesmann	349	349.50
Metallgesell	634.50	637
Muench Rueck	2200	2200
Nixdorf	243	243.50
PKI	575.50	575.50
Porsche	1040	1040
Preussag	392	401
PWA	325	325.50
RWE	432	433
Rheinmetall	342	348
Schering	795.30	799.70
SEL	380	383
Siemens	744	749.50
Thyssen	309.90	311.50
Varta	416.50	418
Veba	448	450.50
VEW	232.80	233
Viag	398.50	401
Volkswagen	547	549
Wella	715	720.50
DAX Index : 1822.22		
Previous : 1822.16		
FAZ Index : 742.80		
Previous : 749.41		
Helsinki		
Amer A	154	153
Enso-Gutzeit	33	33.20
K.O.P.	47	47
Kymmene	116	114
Nokia	90	95
Pohjola	N.Q.	—
Stockmann	220	220
United Papers	220	220
Wartsila	300	290
Unitas Index : 654.40		
Previous : 646.40		
Hong Kong		
Bk East Asia	14	14
Cathay Pacific	8.20	8.20
Cavendish Int'l	3.57	3.52
Cheung Kong	10.60	10.80
China Light Pwr	13.40	13.40
Dairy Farm Int'l	8.75	8.85
Hang Lung Dev	4.90	4.82
Hang Seng Bank	24.30	24.40
Henderson Land	6.45	6.60
HK Air Eng.	20.90	20.90
HK China Gas	23.80	23.90
HK Electric	8.65	8.40
HK Land	7.35	7.45
HK Realty Trust	4.55	4.52
HK Shang Bank	7.45	7.50
HK Shang Hts	4.75	4.72
HK Telecomm	5.50	5.50
HK Ferry	5.30	5.20
Hutch Whampoa	9.25	9.35
Hysan Dev	1.12	1.13
Jardine Math.	25.70	25.60
Jardine Str Hld	15.40	15.50
Kowloon Motor	6.95	7
Mandarin Orient	5.65	5.75
Miramar Hotel	6.65	6.75
New World Dev	10.90	11
SHK Props	13.60	13.50
Stelux	2.97	3
Swire Pac A	15.70	15.60
Tai Cheung Prps	3.87	3.85
TVE	0.86	0.86
Wharf Hold	7.30	7.25
Wing On Co	7	7
Winsor Ind.	7.75	7.70
World Int'l	3.40	3.60
Hang Seng Index : 2923.23		
Previous : 2936.68		
Johannesburg		
AECI	14.80	17
Altech	71	72
Anglo Amer Corp	131	123
Barlows	43	42.75
Blyvoor	13.50	12.50
Buffels	59.50	59
GFSA	95	97
Harmony	36.50	34.90
Highveld Steel	16.50	14.50
Kloof	40.75	39.25
Nedbank Grp	11.20	11.15
Rusplat	74.50	72
SA Brews	34.50	34.75
St Helena	39	38.50
Sasol	13	13
Welkom	28.50	27.50
Western Deep	171	163
Composite Stock Index : 3286		
Previous : 3180		
London		
Allied Lyons	4.20	4.27
Anglo Am Gld	41.87	41.87
AA Corp	20.75	19.62
Asda-MFI Gp	1.07	1.08
Ass Brit Foods	3.82	3.92
Barclays	5.80	5.73
Bass	9.18	9.32
B.A.T.	7.95	7.96
Blue Circle	2.22	2.22
BOC Group	5.17	5.18
Boots	2.61	2.60
Bowater	4.34	4.35
BAe	4.74	4.80
BAA	3.88	3.94
Brit Airways	1.92	1.96
British Gas	2.11	2.17
BP	3.33	3.37
British Steel	1.34	1.34
Brit Telecom	2.77	2.84
BTR	4.07	4.08
Burmah Oil	6.03	6.05
Cable Wire	5.33	5.35
Cadbury Sch	3.10	3.11
Charter Cons	4.28	4.30
Comm Union	4.71	4.71
Cookson	2.17	2.15
Courtaulds	3.56	3.58
Dalgety	3.74	3.73
De Beers	22.62	19.12
Dixons	1.26	1.26
Driefontein	12.42	12
Eurotunnel	5.63	5.65
Fisons	3.17	3.22
Gen Acc F	10.20	10.22
GEC	2.11	2.13
GKN	3.38	3.38
Glaxo	6.77	6.86
Grand Met	5.37	5.26
Gt Univ Stores	14	14
GRE	2.20	2.19
Guinness	6.42	6.47
Hanson Tr	2.27	2.27
Hawker Sidd	5.88	6
ICI	10.83	10.86
Kingfisher	2.82	2.81
Land Sec	4.67	4.70
Legal Gen Grp	3.65	3.68
Lloyds Bank	2.80	2.83
Lonrho	2.65	2.63
Lucas Ind	5.72	5.72
Marks Sp	1.97	1.99
Maxwell	1.96	1.97
MB Group	1.97	2.02
Midland Bk	3.28	3.23
NatWest	3.45	3.45
Pearson Grp	6.85	6.93
P and O	5.85	5.97
Pilkington	2.03	2
Prudential	1.96	1.96
Racal Elec	2.19	2.20
Randfontein $	7.37	7.12
Rank Org	7.45	7.73
Reed Int'l	3.84	3.94
Reuters	10.40	10.48
Rolls Royce	1.65	1.66
Royal Dutch	45.31	45.50
RTZ	5.16	5.08
Saatchi	1.45	1.46
Sainsbury	2.56	2.59
Sears Holds	1	0.99
Shell	4.58	4.54
Skbeec	5.14	5.17
STC	2.49	2.51
Std Chart Bk	5.73	5.71
Storehouse	1.17	1.16
Sun Alliance	2.83	2.85
Tate and Lyle	2.97	2.98
Tesco	1.96	1.98
Thorn EMI	6.80	6.85
T.I. Group	4.32	4.33
Trafalgar Hse	3.18	3.21
THF	2.44	2.45
Ultramar	3.68	3.64
Unilever	6.23	6.28
Utd Biscuits	3.24	3.27
Vickers	1.95	1.97
War Loan 3½	31.93	32.31
Wellcome	6.65	6.67
Woolworth	59	59
F.T. 30 Index : 1745.70		
Previous : 1752.50		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2214.00		
Previous : 2230.30		
Madrid		
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	480	N.Q.
Banco Central	4565	4575
Bco. Santander	4680	4650
Banesto	4065	4200
Dragados	2510	2545
Iberduero	630	633
Telefonica	853	849
S.E. General Index : 271.15		
Previous : 272.10		
Milan		
Banco Comm	4775	4682
Bastogi	257	258.75
Cigahotels	5411	5251
CIR	4680	4635
Cred Ital	2639	2625
Enimont	1460	1470
Eridania	8505	8495
Ferruzzi Fin.	2889	2862
Ferruzzi Agr.	2452	2450
Fiat SPA	10186	10090
Generali	38720	38500
IFI	26050	25750
Italcem	12600	12550
Italgas	2987	2944
Italmobiliare	28720	28420
Mediobanca	18050	17950
Montedison	1857	1850
NBA	N.Q.	—
Olivetti	6500	6450
Pirelli	2665	2650
RAS	23600	23400
Rinascente	7420	7200
Saipem	3365	3320
SIP	1600	1600
SME	3725	3690
Snia	2640	2540
Standa	33220	33220
Stet	5180	5030
Toro Assi Risp	20110	20050
o: x 100		
MIB Current Index : 972		
Previous : 969		
Montreal		
Alcan Aluminum	24⅛	25
Bank Montreal	28⅝	28½
Bell Canada	44⅛	43⅞
Bombardier A	15	14⅞
Bombardier B	14⅞	14⅞
Cambior	16⅞	17
Cascades	4.40	4.40
CB Pak	N.Q.	—
Dominion Text A	13⅞	13⅞
Donohue	11⅛	11½
MacMillan Bl	18⅞	18⅝
Memotec	9	9
Natl Bk Canada	10	10
Noverco	13	13⅛
Power Corp.	15⅛	15⅛
Provigo	9⅛	9⅛
Quebec Tel	15	14⅞
Quebecor A	12⅛	12⅞
Quebecor B	11	11
Videotron	13⅝	14
Industrials Index : 1658.28		
Previous : 1643.12		
Paris		
Accor	866	855
Air Liquide	623	630
Avions Dassault	540	548
Bancaire (Cie)	546	538
BIC	645	640
Bongrain	2631	2610
Bouygues	552	553
BSN-GD	725	725
Carrefour	3148	3220
Cerus	384.10	386
C.G.E.	560	565
Chargeurs	1186	1115
Club Med	675	675
Dumez	854	852
Elf-Aquitaine	602	600
Europe 1	1240	1250
Gen. Eaux	2195	2159
Hachette	338.10	341
Havas	1420	1420
Imetal	284.80	286
Lafarge Coppee	351	346
Legrand	3370	3400
Oreal (L')	4510	4450
L.V.M.H.	4630	4673
Matra	347	347.40
Merlin Gerin	4660	4685
Michelin	141.20	140.50
Moulinex	123	125
Occidentale	835	838
Paribas	616	619
Pernod-Ricard	1140	1142
Perrier	1512	1520
Peugeot	832	831
Printemps (Au)	605	578
Radiotechnique	625	631
Raff. St. Louis	1447	1445
Redoute (La)	3136	3160
Roussel Uclaf	1965	1965
Saint Gobain	550	551
Sanofi	1000	999
Skis Rossignol	1050	1050
Societ. Generale	575	576
Suez	441	433.60
Telemecanique	4300	4250
Thomson-CSF	135.40	136.90
Total	552	550
Valeo	701	702
CAC 40 Index : 1872.30		
Previous : 1874.43		
Sao Paulo		
Banco do Brasil	17.80	16.90
Bradesco	1.13	1.03
Brahma	3.70	3.20
Paranapanema	1.20	1.04
Petrobras	180	166
Vale Rio Doce	53.50	50.50
Varig	26	24.25
Bovespa Index : 27994		
Previous : 21855		
Singapore		
Cerebos	N.Q.	—
City Dev.	3.40	3.40
DBS	13.50	13.60
Fraser Neave	9.45	9.75
Genting	8.70	8.70
Harrisons Plant	1.67	1.72
Haw Par	2.84	2.84
Hume	3.52	3.52
Inchcape	5.50	5.20
Keppel	7.25	7.25
KL Kepong	3.08	3.08
Lum Chang	1.71	1.73
Malayan Bankg	9.05	9.10
OCBC	9.30	9.50
OUB	4.58	4.60
OUE	9.20	9.40
Sembawang	7.25	7.30
Shangrila	9.90	9.95
Sime Darby	3.08	3.10
SIA	14	14.10
S'pore Land	14.60	14.50
S'pore Press	7.85	7.80
Sing Steamship	3.50	3.48
Straits Trading	3.44	3.46
UOB	5.60	5.60
United Overseas	2.08	2.11
Straits Times Ind. : 1552.55		
Previous : 1552.45		
Stockholm		
AGA	245	240
Alfa Laval	220	221
Asea	700	698
Astra -A	382	371
Atlas Copco	331	338
Electrolux B	255	255
Ericsson	619	627
Esselte-A	225	225
Handelsbanken	185	182
Pharmacia-A	221	209
Norsk Hydro	205	201.50
Saab-Scania	283	283
Sandvik	270	265
SCA-A	120	118
S-E. Banken	80	81
Skandia Inf-A	250	250
Skanska	530	530
SKF	143	145
Stora	275	272
Volvo	388	395
Affaersvaerlden : 1138.00		
Previous : 1135.86		
Sydney		
ANZ	5.52	5.54
BHP	9.72	9.70
Bond	N.Q.	—
Boral	3.58	3.67
Bougainville	1.29	1.26
Coles Myer	7.64	7.68
Comalco	4.03	4.02
CRA	11.90	11.70
CSR	5.22	5.28
Dunlop	5.14	5.18
Elders IXL	2.18	2.28
ICI Australia	5.48	5.70
Magellan	1.65	1.60
MIM	2.23	2.19
Nat Aust Bank	6.40	6.34
News Corp	10.28	10.65
N Broken Hill	2.37	2.38
Poseidon	2.75	2.75
QCT Resources	1.48	N.Q.
Santos	4.57	4.54
TNT	2.53	2.50
Western Mining	5.32	5.36
Westpac Banking	5.30	5.32
Woodside	2.99	3
All ordinaries Index : 1588.40		
Previous : 1581.30		
Tokyo		
Akai Electr	1140	1180
Asahi Chemical	1020	1020
Asahi Glass	1860	1880
Bank of Tokyo	1650	1650
Bridgestone	1520	1550
Canon	1620	1640
Casio	1550	1570
C.Itoh	955	941
Dai Nippon Print	2110	2120
Daiwa House	2280	2280
Daiwa Securities	1900	1890
Fanuc	8000	8470
Fuji Bank	3200	3190
Fuji Photo	4100	4160
Fujitsu	1460	1450
Hitachi	1520	1560
Hitachi Cable	1200	1190
Honda	1650	1670
Ito Yokado	3850	3970
Japan Air Lines	15800	15800
Kajima	2070	2020
Kansai Power	4010	4030
Kawasaki Steel	699	695
Kirin Brewery	1770	1770
Komatsu	1080	1080
Kubota	1050	1030
Kyocera	7320	7300
Matsu Elec Inds	2100	2130
Matsu Elec Wks	2030	2020
Mitsubishi Bk	2690	2650
Mitsubishi Kasei	864	878
Mitsubishi Elec	1010	1010
Mitsubishi Hev	972	991
Mitsubishi Corp	1510	1510
Mitsui and Co	1020	1010
Mitsukoshi	2110	2120
Mitsumi	1480	1420
NEC	1870	1910
NGK Insulators	1450	1440
Nikko Securities	1520	1510
Nippon Kogaku	1510	1520
Nippon Oil	1400	1420
Nippon Steel	661	663
Nippon Yusen	1010	986
Nissan	1210	1210
Nomura Sec	2830	2820
NTT (SF)	12400	12740
Olympus Optical	1580	1590
Pioneer	6710	6660
Ricoh	1170	1190
Sanyo Elec	879	895
Sharp	1780	1800
Shimazu	1330	1330
Shinetsu Chem	1580	1600
Sony	8100	8110
Sumitomo Bk	2930	2960
Sumitomo Chem	731	785
Sumi Marine	1280	1260
Sumitomo Metal	732	729
Taisei Corp	1440	1450
Taisho Marine	1300	1190
Takeda Chem	2000	2020
TDK	6330	6320
Teijin	850	848
Tokyo Marine	1800	1770
Tokyo Elec Pw	4990	4990
Toppan Printing	2050	2040
Toray Ind.	874	860
Toshiba	1110	1190
Toyota	2300	2290
Yamaichi Sec	1570	1560
Nikkei 225 : 33791		
Previous : 33891		
New Index : 2536		
Previous : 2535		
Toronto		
Abitibi Price	15½	15⅛
Agnico Eagle	11⅛	11⅛
Air Canada	10⅛	9⅞
Alberta Energy	17⅛	17¼
Am Barrick Res	22	22¼
BCE	44⅛	N.Q.
BCED	8.42	8.41
Bk Nova Scotia	13⅝	13⅝
BC Gas	14⅝	14⅝
BC Phone	18⅛	18¼
BP Canada	20⅝	20⅝
Bramalea	17⅛	17⅞
Brunswick	10	10
CAE	7⅝	7
Campeau	2.45	2.47
CIBC	27⅝	27⅝
Canadian Pacific	24⅝	24⅝
Can Packers	13⅞	14⅛
Can Tire A	22⅛	22
Cantor	28	28
Cara	16	16
CCL Ind B	8⅞	8⅝
Cineplex	7⅞	7⅜
Cominco	26⅛	26⅝
Conwest Expl A	13⅜	N.Q.
Corona A	10⅞	10⅞
Denison Min B	2.15	2.10
Dickenson Min A	6	6⅛
Dofasco	23⅝	23⅝
Dylex A	6⅛	6⅛
Echo Bay Mines	19⅝	20
Equity Silver A	3.65	2.80
FCA Int'l	10⅛	10⅞
Fed Ind A	15⅞	15⅞
Fletcher Chall A	16⅛	16⅞
FPI	5⅝	5⅝
GoldCorp	5½	5⅜
Grafton Group	5⅛	5⅛
Gulf Cda Res	16⅞	16⅛
Hees Int'l	27	27
Hemlo Gld Mines	19⅝	19⅝
Hollinger	12⅝	12⅝
Horsham	11⅞	11⅞
Hudson Bay	7⅞	7⅞
Imasco	39⅞	34⅞
Inco	30⅛	30⅝
Interhome	46	46
Jannock	17½	17⅜
Labatt	22⅞	22⅝
Loblaw Co	15⅝	15⅝
Mackenzie	8⅛	8⅛
Magna Int'l A	4.90	4.85
Maritime	17	17
Mark Res	11⅛	11⅛
MacLean Hunt X	N.Q.	—
Molson A	25⅝	25⅝
Noma Ind A	N.Q.	—
Noranda	21⅝	21⅞
Noranda Forest	13⅛	13⅛
Norcen Energy	27⅞	27⅞
Nova Corp	7⅝	7⅝
Oshawa	31⅞	31⅞
Pacurin A	8⅛	8
Placer Dome	21⅜	21⅝
Poco Petroleum	7⅜	7⅜
PWA Corp	12	11⅝
Quebec Sturgeon	1⅛	N.Q.
Rayrock	9⅛	9⅝
Renaissance	27⅛	27⅜
Rogers B	8⅞	8⅞
Rothmans	65	N.Q.
Royal Bank Can	23	23⅛
Royal TrustCo	15⅛	15⅛
Sceptre Res	4	4
Scott's Hosp	14½	14½
Seagram	92⅝	94⅞
Sears Can	12⅛	12
Shell Can	39⅜	40⅛
Sherritt Gordon	10⅛	10⅛
SHL Systemhse	5⅝	5⅝
Southam	27	27
Spar Aerospace	19	19
Stelco A	20⅝	20⅝
Teck B	24⅝	24⅝
Thomson News	15⅞	15⅞
Toronto Domn	18⅝	18⅝
Torstar B	30	30⅛
Transalta Util	13⅛	13⅛
TransCda Pipe	16⅛	16⅛
Trilon Fin A	7⅞	7⅞
Trimac	7⅝	7⅝
Trizec A	22⅛	22⅛
Turbo Resources	0.45	0.44
Unicorp A	4.10	4.10
Woodward's Ltd	2.20	2.20
TSE 300 Index : 3720.70		
Previous : 3711.70		
Zurich		
Adia Int'l	1525	1520
Alusuisse	1245	1251
Bank Leu	3350	3355
Brown Boveri	5600	5620
Ciba Geigy	3090	3180
CS Holding	2380	2405
Elektrow	2810	2830
Fischer	1930	1925
Interdiscount	3470	3650
Jacobs Suchard	6175	6225
Jelmoli	2120	2150
Landis Gyr	1430	1450
Moevenpick	4900	4975
Nestle	8475	8490
Oerlikon-B	915	920
Pargesa Hld	1590	1570
Roche Holding B	3690	N.Q.
Sandoz	1970	1960
Schindler	5250	5300
Sulzer	605	590
Surveillance	4675	4500
Swissair	1110	1100
SBC	332	N.Q.
Swiss Reinsur	551	558
Swiss Volksbank	1570	1590
Union Bank	3730	3755
Winterthur	3640	3680
Zurich Ins	1975	1980
SBS Index : 626.60		
Previous : N.Q.		

هكذا من الأصل

Industrial Giant Formed in Finland

Reuters

HELSINKI — United Paper Mills Ltd. and Rauma-Repola Oy of Finland said Tuesday that they plan to merge, forming a major industrial group that would have combined net sales of about 25 billion markka ($6.26 billion) this year.

Their operations would be divided into three new subgroups: forest-industry operations would be under United Paper Mills, metals and engineering under Rauma Oy and plastic packaging under Oy W. Rosenlew AB.

The group's new parent company would be called Repola Oy, a joint statement said.

Both companies will present merger proposals to their shareholders, and the linkup will happen as soon as shareholders and Finnish authorities give their approval.

The proposed president and chief executive officer of Repola Oy is Tauno Matomaki, currently the chief executive of Rauma-Repola Oy.

Jaakko Lassila, the chairman of both companies' boards and chairman and chief executive of Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, said in the statement that the alliance would mean the emergence of a large new industrial group that would employ 35,000 people.

"We hope to achieve important synergies in many areas, including sales organizations, materials and energy," Mr. Lassila said. Operational efficiency would be increased, he added.

He said the companies' recent performance and short-term prospects provided a favorable basis for the alliance and the new group's solid financial standing and technological expertise would ensure healthy growth at home and abroad.

Trading in the shares of United Paper and Rauma-Repola were suspended on the Helsinki Stock Exchange, pending their announcement. UPM's ordinary free shares stood at 220 markka at Monday's close and Rauma-Repola's ordinary free shares at 45 markka.

The new Repola Oy parent company would have share capital of about 1.5 billion markka, with about 150 million shares of a nominal value of 10 markka each, the statement said.

The companies plan to propose that shareholders be able to exchange five ordinary UPM shares for 12 Repola Oy shares, five UPM preference shares for eight Repola shares and 12 Rauma-Repola Oy shares for five Repola shares.

Restricted shares would be issued for existing restricted shares and free shares for existing free shares.

Repola Oy would seek to have its shares listed in Helsinki and London as soon as possible after the merger is completed.

The first Repola Oy shareholders' meeting after the company's registration would decide on the issue of bonds with warrants to holders of Rauma-Repola warrant bonds issued in 1988 and 1989 who have not subscribed for shares. To the holders of the 1988 issue there would be an issue of a maximum 125 million markka, which would raise the share capital by up to 31.25 million markka. The bonds would have a 4.25 percent coupon.

For holders of the bonds issued in 1989 there would be an issue of a maximum 6.25 million markka, which would raise share capital by the same amount. The coupon would be 10.75 percent.

Wartsila Suffers Large Loss

Reuters

HELSINKI — Oy Wartsila AB said Tuesday that it suffered an after-tax group loss of 462 million markka ($115.6 million) in 1989, due largely to the collapse of Wartsila Marine Industries Inc.

The overall loss, calculated under Finnish accounting practice, compared with a 13.5 million markka profit in 1988.

Wartsila said its annual profit was cut by 854 million markka in write-offs and provisions after the collapse of Wartsila Marine, in which it once held 70 percent. It said there would be a 400 million markka provision under a deal reached between Warsila Marine creditors. Write-offs on share and disposal losses would cost another 454 million, it said.

But a spokeswoman said these were book losses. Earnings per share rose to 48 markka from a 24 markka loss, she said.

Wartsila said its profit before extraordinary items, according to international accounting standards, was estimated at 464 million markka, after a 236 million markka loss in 1988.

Wartsila said all its divisions showed better results in 1989 and the favorable development was expected to continue in 1990.

We Pay Debts, Says Hungary

Optimistic Bank Chief Makes Plea to Western Bankers

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — Although Hungary has the highest per capita debt burden in Eastern Europe, the president of the nation's central bank proudly said the government is against rescheduling its $20.7 billion foreign debt.

However, in a wide-ranging interview, Ferenc Bartha, president of the National Bank of Hungary, called on Western governments and commercial banks to provide fresh loans to help ease the country's painful shift toward capitalism.

Mr. Bartha said he was optimistic about the many measures planned to repair Hungary's ailing economy, including privatizations, holding down money supply growth, and reducing the government's dominant role.

But he said he was worried that the coalition government that is expected to be formed after Hungary's elections in March and April might be too fragile or indecisive to push through strong economic reforms.

Despite these fears, Mr. Bartha said he was confident that Hungary could meet its debt obligations because the country's efforts to increase trade with the West should give it more hard currency.

"If Hungary could always manage its debt obligations in the past, there is no reason that in the new, improved, much more supportive environment we should be compelled to reschedule," Mr. Bartha said.

He seemed to rule out the idea of rescheduling because it might discourage commercial banks from making new loans to Hungary.

The central bank head said that Hungary is expected to have a $550 million current-account deficit this year, and will need to borrow to finance this deficit.

Hungary's debt service will total about $3.2 billion this year, including $1.4 billion in interest payments and $1.8 billion in principal.

"We need refinancing of maturities, not rescheduling," Mr. Bartha said.

He said Hungary would like Western governments to help arrange some loans at below-market interest rates.

After some recent tensions with the International Monetary Fund over Hungary's surprisingly large $1.4 billion current-account deficit last year, Hungary is expected to sign a strict IMF agreement on March 14.

Hungarian officials have pledged to hold this year's deficit to $550 million, instead of the more than $1 billion that had been planned.

In addition, Hungary has agreed to slash exports to the countries of Comecon, the Soviet bloc trade group, with which Hungary had a huge surplus last year.

Mr. Bartha said Hungary had undertaken a strong anti-inflation campaign that entailed reducing the budget deficit and limiting money supply growth to some five percentage points below the inflation rate.

He said he hoped Hungary could make its currency, the forint, convertible within three years, in large part by relying on creating a more robust economy and by slashing inflation.

A nonconvertible currency like the Hungarian forint or Soviet ruble is subject to myriad government restrictions, while a convertible currency can be freely used in economic transactions both at home and abroad.

Mr. Bartha asserted that if Hungary's economy was to become efficient and internationally competitive, the government must ignore pressures from labor and management and let many inefficient companies go under.

"I am worried that the new government will not be sufficiently strong and determined to take such measures," he said.

East Asiatic's Profit Climbed 27% Last Year

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — East Asiatic Co. said Tuesday that its pretax profit rose 27 percent in 1989, to 941 million kroner ($144.3 million), from 740 million a year earlier. However, it will also put 200 million kroner into a contingency fund because of an adverse ruling by a U.S. court in a civil breach of contract case.

In a statement, East Asiatic said that it decided to announce its profit now because the court's ruling on Monday was so close to the March 14 date on which the company was due to release its 1989 results.

It gave no other 1989 figures, but noted it had put 70 million kroner into the contingency fund in 1988.

East Asiatic said the addition to the contingency fund, set up to cover political and legal problems in the countries in which it operates, brings the fund to a total of 303 million kroner.

It said a U.S. appeal court on Monday upheld a ruling handed down in Seattle, Washington, in 1987 that ordered East Asiatic to pay $19.45 million compensation in connection with a breach of contract by Bergsoe Metal Corp. That is a wholly owned unit of Paul Bergsoe & Son A/S, in which East Asiatic was a minority shareholder.

East Asiatic said it planned to appeal the court's unexpected ruling to the Supreme Court of the state of Washington.

East Asiatic's share price fell six kroner, to 267, on the Copenhagen bourse when the statement was released, brokers said.

East Asiatic reported 1988 group net profit of 455 million kroner on net sales of 17.7 billion. It said last December that it expected 1989 sales of about 19 billion kroner.

Pretax profit in the first half of 1989 rose 32 percent, to 253 million kroner, on net sales of 9.4 billion.

Perrier Puts Its Water Back on Sale

The Associated Press

PARIS — The producers of Perrier sparkling water began resupplying their distributors Tuesday, three weeks after ordering the recall of 160 million bottles worldwide.

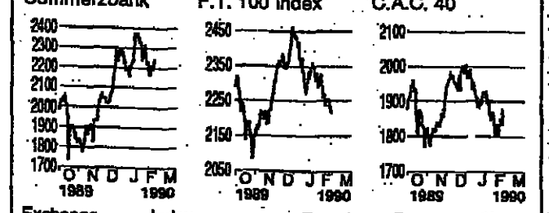
The company said bottles marked with the words "New Production" would be available Wednesday in France and throughout most of Europe, Canada and the eastern United States by early April, and in the western United States by April 22.

Despite the announcement, Source Perrier SA shares on the Paris Bourse dipped slightly on Tuesday, closing at 1,512 francs, compared with 1,520 francs the previous day, but substantially higher than at the height of the crisis in mid-February, when they sank to 1,375 francs.

The recall had been announced Feb. 14 after traces of benzene, a chemical that occurs in nature but can cause cancer, were found in bottles of Perrier in several countries in Europe and North America.

Perrier said Tuesday that "extremely sophisticated techniques" would ensure that the water henceforth would be pure.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS General	107.40	107.30	+0.09
Brussels	Stock Index	5807.88	5776.79	+0.54
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2223.10	2242.90	-0.88
Frankfurt	DAX	1822.22	1833.16	-0.60
Helsinki	UNITAS	654.40	648.40	+0.93
London	Financial Times 30	1745.70	1755.60	-0.56
London	FT-SE 100	2216.00	2230.50	-0.65
Madrid	General Index	271.15	272.16	-0.37
Milan	MIB	972	969	+0.31
Paris	CAC 40	1872.30	1874.43	-0.11
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1130.00	1135.80	-0.51
Zurich	SBS	636.60	636.70	-0.02

WORLD FUND S.A.
Société Anonyme d'Investissement
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R.C. Luxembourg B-21510

The shareholders are hereby convened to attend the following
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS
in each case at 2 boulevard Royal, in Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

1. Thursday, March 15, 1990 at 11:30 a.m. with the following agenda:
1. to hear the report of the liquidator;
2. appointment of auditors in accordance with article 151 of the law on commercial companies;
3. to hold a further shareholders' meeting to decide on the close of liquidation.

2. Thursday, March 15, 1990 at 12:00 a.m. with the following agenda:
1. to hear the report of the auditors appointed at the previous meeting;
2. to give discharge to the liquidator;
3. to decide on the close of the liquidation.

Both meetings will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and decisions on the agenda require a majority of two thirds of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to participate in the meetings, the holders of bearer shares should deposit their bearer share-certificates with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2 boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg no later than three business days before the date of the respective meetings.

The Liquidator

MONTEREY TRUST S.A.
Societe anonyme d'investissement
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R.C. Luxembourg B 7553.

SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The quorum required by law not having been reached at the first Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 15th, 1990, the shareholders are invited to attend a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on March 22nd, 1990 at 10:00 a.m. at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation, including amendment of article 3 to read as follows:

"The exclusive object of the Corporation is to place the funds available to it in transferable securities of any kind with the purpose of spreading investment risks and affording its shareholders the results of the management of its portfolio.

The Corporation may take any measures and carry out any operation which it may deem useful in the accomplishment and development of its purposes to the full extent permitted by the law of thirtiest March nineteen hundred and eighty-eight regarding collective investment undertakings."

As well as other amendments to articles 1, 2, 5, 6 bis, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 24 required or permitted by the law of 30th March 1988 to adjust the articles to provide for certain changes of general company law and to change the Corporation into a société d'investissement à capital variable.

Shareholders are hereby informed that this Second Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders shall validly vote on the points of the agenda no matter what portion of the share capital of the Corporation will be present or represented.

To attend this Second Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of March 22nd, 1990 owners of shares should have their names recorded in the company's register of shareholders five working days prior to the Meeting and owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with the following bank who is authorized to receive the shares on deposit:

Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A.
14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors.

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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Michel Petite, Deputy Head of Cabinet of Commissioner for Taxation, E C , Brussels

BEYOND 1993 AN INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE
Willem Maas, Chairman, International Duty Free Confederation, Brussels

1993 THE RESHAPING OF TOURISM
Peter Smith, Managing Director, International Leisure Group Ltd , U K.

PASSENGER FERRIES. STRATEGIES FOR SURVIVAL
Michael Aiken, Passenger Services Director, Sealink U K. Ltd , London

CHARTER AIRLINES: COPING WITH CHANGE
Robert Parker-Eaton, Director, Customer Services and External Affairs, Britannia Airways Ltd., U.K.

SCHEDULED AIRLINES: WHO WILL FUND THE DIFFERENCE?
Göran Lundquist, President, SAS Trading, Stockholm

PANEL DISCUSSION

THE REMOVAL OF PHYSICAL FRONTIER CONTROLS IN AIRPORT PASSENGER TERMINALS
Philippe Hamon, Director, International Civil Airports Association, Brussels

THE FRANCHISEE AFTER 1993
Heribert Diehl, Director, Gebr. Heinemann, Hamburg

THE CHALLENGE TO SUPPLIERS
Paul Bingham, Marketing, Planning & Operations Manager, B.A.T. Co., London
Donald Coe, President & Chief Executive Officer, Allied-Lyons International Brands Ltd., London
Nicholas Ratut, Export Director, Jean Patou/Lacoste Parfums, Paris
Arnaud Bamberger, Director, Boutiques Worldwide, Cartier International, Paris

PANEL DISCUSSION

THE WAY AHEAD FROM 1993
Speaker to be announced

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The fee for the conference is £295 00 + VAT This includes lunch, a cocktail reception and post conference documentation Fees are payable in advance and will be returned less a £50 00 administration charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before March 20 We regret that there can be no refund should you cancel after March 20 Substitutions can be made at any time

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Herald Tribune

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(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

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NEW LOWS 24

AmcastInd, AmExpr, BET Public, BRE Prop, Balmoe, BassPubl n, BurlstnPc, CentSt pfA, Dataknt pf, EnshrdCo, FPbkSv pf, FarmlHiGp, LVI Grp pf, VimpelCmA, JohnsnInd s, PacUnd pfB, Rymer pf, PrudInfIns, PrestStrat, VonKmpAMInv n, SouthNwEsr n, StelMetr, Thorkelov

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 9

EqGthFd n, HoweRch n, MerrionTch, NorcenEne g, NorcenA s, ResrvCom, Seitel, SeitaCorp, TexTelk n

NEW LOWS 17

AmTr-Ibew sc, AmTr-Ibm sc, BlairCp, DataPrd wd, ElecCtem n, Fibrebrd, HAL Inc, IntBk wd, IntPwMach, MtnInvPlus, Nasta, PittwayA, PrecpnAero, UnicornAmer, ValleyRsc s

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
[illegible]										

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(w) America Fund (LE) — $ 156.25
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U.S. Factory Orders Fell 5.4% in January

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. factory orders for manufactured goods fell 5.4 percent in January, the largest one-month drop in 15 years, the government reported Tuesday.

The Commerce Department said orders for both durable and nondurable goods totaled a seasonally adjusted $227.7 billion, following gains of 0.4 percent in December and 2.4 percent in November.

It was the steepest decline since a 7.0 percent drop in December 1974. In addition, last December's gain was revised downward to 0.4 percent from the 1.9 percent reported last month.

Durable-goods orders fell 10.5 percent to a seasonally adjusted $117.8 billion — the biggest drop in 32 years of record keeping. It broke the previous record, a fall of 9.2 percent, set in February 1982 during the last recession.

Orders for durable goods — items expected to last more than three years — were held down for much of 1989 by the Federal Reserve Board's anti-inflation, high-interest policies because these orders are often financed by loans.

When orders rose 4.8 percent in November and 1.2 percent in December, many analysts concluded that the U.S. economy's manufacturing sector was stabilizing.

But after last week's initial durable-goods report, some expressed fears that further weakness in manufacturing could lead to more job layoffs, sagging consumer confidence and cutbacks in consumer spending, which accounts for two-thirds of all economic activity.

The Commerce Department said the fall in durable-goods orders was mostly in transportation equipment, down a revised 28.8 percent from the 27.6 percent reported last week. Excluding transportation, orders fell 1 percent.

In the key category of nondefense capital goods, a barometer of business investment plans, orders fell 14.2 percent in January to $38.1 billion, reversing a 14.1 percent gain in December.

In addition to new orders, the department said, shipments of manufactured goods fell 1.9 percent in January to $226.6 billion. Inventories rose 0.7 percent to $373.9 billion, nearly offsetting a 0.5 percent decrease in December.

Nondurable orders were up 0.8 percent to $109.9 billion after declining 0.5 percent in December and 0.2 percent in November.

Study Finds U.S. Investment In EC Growing

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — U.S. companies stepped up their investments in the European Community last year, signaling their determination to be a major trading partner of Europe in the 1990s, a Conference Board study released Tuesday showed.

Out of 217 overseas financial operations carried out by U.S. companies in 1989, 116 took place in Europe, a 20 percent rise from 1988.

In all, U.S. concerns bought 72 companies, launched 24 joint ventures with EC counterparts, set up 14 production facilities and expanded six, said the board, which listed investments made by 1,000 companies quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

Britain heads the list with 38 U.S. projects, followed by West Germany with 17.

Increased Costs Push Volvo's Profit Down

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — A 46 percent fall in operating profit for the car division of Volvo AB contributed to a 15 percent decline in the company's 1989 profit, Volvo announced Tuesday.

However, during the last quarter of the year the company said it also charged 794 million kronor ($129.6 million) to its operating income through a write-off of goodwill and a change in accounting policies.

Volvo reported a 1989 profit before tax and appropriations of 7.01 billion kronor, against 8.24 billion in 1988. Analysts had been expecting a figure of about 8.0 billion kronor.

Volvo said it had paid 444 million kronor as a goodwill write-off for the purchase of the Spanish agency Volvo Concesionarios SA, and 350 million kronor as a result of changes in accounting policy for the valuation of supplies and spare parts for fixed assets. Excluding these costs, operating income for the fourth quarter was 802 million kronor, down from 1.98 billion for the last quarter of 1988.

Volvo said its operating profit was hard hit by costs in its car division. "Stiffening competition, weak growth in productivity in Sweden and a lower dollar" were the reasons cited by Volvo for the division's weak performance.

Volvo's truck operation was also squeezed by lower profit margins. Its operating result fell back 14 percent to 2.28 billion kronor.

The bus division also saw profits fall, this time by 18 percent to 240 million kronor as a result of restructuring costs in Britain, Volvo said.

To strengthen its forces in the truck, bus and car markets, Volvo last month agreed to link up with Renault of France.

The president of Volvo, Gunnar L. Johansson, blamed "an excessively high increase in the level of costs in Sweden" for the company's weaker performance. He said the company was therefore reviewing its costs and investing in new technologies and equipment to try to boost productivity and meet the competition.

Only two divisions showed an improved profit — food, up to 305 million kronor from 125 million, and aircraft engines, up to 306 million kronor from 276 million.

Japanese Car Imports Jump

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Imported car sales in Japan climbed 64.7 percent in February over the same month in 1989, to 17,611 units, marking a record for the month, the Japan Automobile Importers' Association announced Tuesday.

The increase extended the string of consecutive year-on-year monthly increases to 74, the association said.

Sales of passenger cars with an engine capacity of 2,000 cubic centimeters or more rose 98.6 percent, to 8,954 units, while those of smaller cars increased 41.3 percent to 8,506 units.

West German cars continued to dominate the market, with sales of 11,641 vehicles, an increase of 69.7 percent over a year ago.

Sales of U.S cars climbed 11.4 percent to 1,598 units, while British cars nearly doubled sales, to 1,715 units. *(UPI, Reuters)*

DEAL: *Mitsubishi and Daimler-Benz Discussing Increased Cooperation*

(Continued from page 1)

tween Renault of France and Volvo AB of Sweden.

They noted that Daimler-Benz had for some time been looking for a Far Eastern connection to help it develop Asian markets, and may have intensified the search after its takeover late last year of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH.

"This gave it a major stake in the aerospace industry, where costs are especially high," said Klaus-Jürgen Melzner, an auto analyst with a Deutsche Bank investment unit.

Although Daimler-Benz controls most of West Germany's flight and space technology following the MBB takeover, analysts said its units are smaller than the operations of British Aerospace or Aerospatiale of France, making the need for partners more urgent.

While Daimler-Benz and Mitsubishi may ultimately cooperate in a wide range of activities, analysts said they tended to doubt that the relationship would soon evolve into any sort of partial merger or cross-ownership scheme. Chrysler, by contrast, currently has a stake of 12.1 percent in Mitsubishi Motors Corp. and until last September, had a stake of 21.8 percent.

"There are great differences between Daimler-Benz and Mitsubishi and there is not the same degree of need to cooperate as there was with Renault and Volvo," said Mr. Reitman. "They both still have many other options."

Daimler-Benz and Mitsubishi have a long history of contacts. In addition to the marketing venture in Japan, they considered joint construction of vehicles in Spain several years ago, but gave the project up.

Mitsubishi is also helping Daimler-Benz list its shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange later this year. Daimler-Benz announced last week that it planned to launch its shares in London and Tokyo with Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp. acting as its shareholder service and dividend-paying agent in Tokyo.

Analysts noted that it had probably not been lost on Daimler-Benz management that its stock would not be hurt by the announcement of major talks with Mitsubishi on the eve of a Tokyo stock listing.

"Daimler-Benz is not unknown in Tokyo but an association with Mitsubishi could help it among Japanese investors," said Mr. Hannemann of Commerzbank.

The companies said that discussions were held over the weekend in Singapore between delegations led by the Daimler-Benz chairman, Edzard Reuter, and Mitsubishi's president, Shinroku Morohashi.

"The managements of the companies involved will meet again at the appropriate time in order to assess results and perhaps to discuss further steps," said Daimler-Benz in a press release.

■ MITI Notes Benefits

David Sanger of The New York Times reported from Tokyo:

In an unusual statement, Japan's powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry appeared to give its blessing to the Daimler-Mitsubishi deal, saying, "We welcome the two groups entering into broad-ranging cooperation at a time when international cooperation is seen in so many areas."

But a senior official of the ministry acknowledged that the proposed alliance was rife with political problems. Members of the European Community are deeply suspicious of Japan's rush to enter the European market before 1992.

The Japanese executives who are negotiating with Daimler run one of the most powerful industrial groups in the world, made up of the reconstituted remnants of one of Japan's leading *zaibatsu*, a collection of tightly held interlocking business groups.

CARS: *Japanese 'Transplants' at the Heart of EC Dispute on Auto Quotas*

(Continued from first finance page)

ture of the European automobile industry.

In reaching their final agreement, the Japanese and the Europeans will have to trade off the interests of the British transplants against the interests of Europe's high-cost automakers. By crimping the first they risk limiting job-creating Japanese investment in Europe. But by opening up imports they risk the entire European auto industry.

Because of the split within the Community and the gravity of the problem, the Council of Ministers refused to give Mr. Andriessen a mandate to begin negotiations with the Japanese when he is in Tokyo. He is thinking of sending a low-level mission to feel out the Japanese.

For their part, officials in Tokyo said they could make no decision until the Europeans sorted out their position. Mr. Andriessen's exploratory talks seem designed to short-circuit this.

When Mr. Andriessen has his first meeting with Japan's new trade minister, one official in Brussels said, "various formulas are bound to be discussed."

This official made clear that transplants would be included in the discussions. This tactic was acceptable to French officials, as long as no firm agreements were reached. How it would sit with the British remained to be seen.

As for the West Germans, their automobile trade with Japan has just gone into a surplus because of the sales of Mercedes and and BMWs to wealthy Japanese.

Mrs. Cresson accused the Germans of being hypocrites in supporting liberalization while maintaining informal barriers against Japanese imports. French officials later attempted to play down this charge, saying that they were used to differences between ministries in Bonn being aired in public.

Europe's problem is that it has too many automakers even for its growing market, and that they all fear that dropping the Community's internal barriers after 1992 will benefit the Japanese more than any of them.

In 1989, the 13.4 million cars sold in Western Europe made it a fifth straight year of record sales. Some analysts see continued growth, with West German automakers leading the field and the British last. But others expect a downturn later this year, which would be sure to mean a squeeze on profits.

John Lawson, executive director of the Nomura Research Institute in London, predicted that profits this year will drop about 2 percentage points from last year's average margins of 9.5 percent.

■ Toyota Aims Higher

Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's biggest automaker, said Tuesday in Geneva that it would try to increase its share of the West European car market, the world's largest, Reuters reported.

Toyota hopes to raise its share to 5 percent by the end of the century from its present 3 percent, according to company officials attending the 60th Geneva International Motor Show.

Japanese automakers now have a share of just under 11 per of the European market, which reached a record 13.4 million vehicles last year.

But Toyota's managing director, Janji Numata, did not make clear Tuesday whether the company's target assumed a change in the number of cars allowed into the European Community.

Mr. Numata, unveiling Toyota's Lexus LS400 luxury car in Europe, said the company intended to sell between 2,000 and 2,500 of the four-liter saloons in Europe this year.

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Thailand Reassigns Central Bank Head

Reuters

BANGKOK — Finance Minister Pramual Sabhavasu has ordered the transfer of the central bank governor, Kamchorn Sathirakul, from his post following disagreements over interest-rate policies and other monetary issues.

Under Mr. Kamchorn, the Bank of Thailand has in recent months proposed that the nation's 15 percent lending-rate ceiling be increased by 1.5 to two percentage points to cool rising inflation.

But in December, Mr. Pramual blocked the move toward a 15 percent ceiling that commercial banks can charge clients, effectively halting the central bank's moves toward higher rates.

A government spokesman said Tuesday that the Thai cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan, approved Mr. Pramual's proposal to move the central bank governor to an unspecified post in the finance ministry.

He said the deputy central bank governor, Chavalit Thanachanant, would be appointed to succeed Mr. Kamchorn.

Mr. Pramual told reporters after a weekly cabinet meeting that Mr. Kamchorn's transfer was appropriate because the governor had been in his job for more than five years.

The finance minister denied reports that his action stemmed from earlier criticism by senior central bank officials that he had interfered with monetary policies traditionally implemented by the Bank of Thailand.

Ten top central bank officials, including Mr. Kamchorn's five assistant governors, in January demanded the 56-year-old governor act more independently and resist attempts by the finance minister to dictate the central bank's operation.

One of the top officials, who confronted Mr. Kamchorn at a special internal meeting at the bank, said the governor was asked to restore respect in the central bank by reviving a proper dialogue between the bank and the finance minister.

■ Hopewell's Bangkok Plan

Hopewell Holdings Ltd. has proposed investing $2.9 billion in a project to modernize and operate Bangkok's inner-city rail system, a senior communications ministry official said, Reuters reported from Bangkok.

Sribhumi Suknetr, permanent secretary for communications, said Hopewell wants a 30-year concession to operate the 61-kilometer (38-mile) system in exchange for elevating ground-level rail tracks.

Japan Is Set To Resume Iraq Credits

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan is ready to extend to Iraq about $2 billion in export and yen credits left over from agreements signed in 1974 and 1977 to help Baghdad revive its war-shattered economy, government officials said Tuesday.

Now that overdue yen credits have been paid back, the officials said, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry will again let Iraq use the credits on projects that include communications, power generation and fertilizer plants.

Japan, having signed in 1974 and 1977 agreements to lend Iraqi the equivalent of $3 billion, in return for stable crude oil supplies, suspended the credits after Iraq began deferring repayments in 1986, during the eight-year war with Iran.

"We will have to be cautious about allocating Iraq the rest of the credits, taking into account its ability to repay foreign debt," a ministry official said.

Japanese companies are still exposed to Iraqi debt estimated by trade sources at about $4 billion.

The ministry plans to reoffer medium- and long-term trade insurance to Iraq, but has not decided when, officials said.

Jakarta Bidding to Start Over

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Indonesia, which rejected five firms' bids for a hotly contested $300 million telephone contract last week, has invited all five back into the bidding and hopes to announce a winner within six months, State Secretary Murdiono said Tuesday.

Last week, the government put off awarding the telephone switching-equipment contract, saying none of the bidders had fully met its requirements. The contract has been the subject of intense interest within the U.S. and Japanese governments and even prompted a letter from President George Bush to President Suharto.

Mr. Murdiono said that bidding would be reopened for American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of the United States, NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan, Ericsson Australia Pty. and Alcatel NV of the Netherlands.

Of 11 original bidders, those five companies had survived the initial trimming. AT&T and NEC were the last two companies being considered for the award before the government decided that none of them fully met the tender requirements.

The U.S. and Japanese governments reportedly had been putting political pressure on Indonesia to award the contract to bidders from their countries, but Indonesia has denied the reports.

In his letter, Mr. Bush urged that the contract be awarded on purely commercial grounds. Top Indonesian officials said the letter implied that Jakarta may be bowing to pressure from Japan, its biggest trading partner, investor and aid donor, to award the contract to NEC.

Jakarta and Tokyo both vehemently denied there had been any such pressure.

The project, to provide 550,000 new digital telephone-switching lines, is scheduled for completion in 1994.

"The winner will likely get a greater chance of winning the new contract in the future," he said.

The official did not say if the bid specifications would be altered, but he said that in assessing the new bids, President Suharto would focus on the terms and currency of financing.

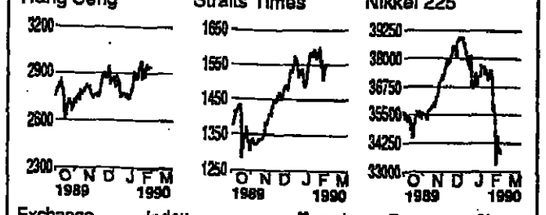
Mr. Murdiono reiterated the terms sought by Indonesia: that the network meet Indonesia's technical needs and that the loan package have a minimum repayment period of 25 years, a grace period of seven years and a maximum interest rate of 3.5 percent a year.

The bids will be examined and evaluated by the Coordinating Minister for the Economy Radius Prawiro, but the final decision will rest with President Suharto, he said.

The government has ruled that the eventual winner of the project would have to work with PT Elektrindo Nusantara, a firm controlled by one of Mr. Suharto's sons.

Industry officials expected all five companies to accept the invitation to submit a second bid to supply and install digital switching systems, since it would give the winner a foot in the door of Indonesia's fast-growing communications market. *(AFP, Reuters, AP)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2933.23	2938.68	-0.19
Singapore	Straits Times	1552.55	1552.49	+0.00
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1580.40	1581.30	-0.06
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	33791.08	33845.20	-0.16
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	599.71	605.26	-0.92
Bangkok	Book Club	699.96	708.24	-1.17
Seoul	Composite Stock	857.58	865.22	-0.88
Taipei	Weighted Price	11462.14	11019.36	+4.02
Manila	Composite	1023.86	1014.09	+0.96
New Zealand	Barclays	1813.87	1813.75	+0.01
Bombay	National Index	374.30	378.25	-1.04

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Seoul Lifts Sales to Socialist Nations

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's trade with socialist countries rose last year and prospects for the future look even better, economic planning officials said Tuesday.

The 1989 trade account with socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, China, East European nations, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba and Mongolia, totaled $4.2 billion, against $3.7 billion in 1988 and $2.1 billion in 1987.

An official of the Economic Planning Board said that the rapid changes taking place meant that South Korea could expect flourishing trade with socialist countries in coming years.

Combined exports amounted to $1.96 billion in 1989, against $2 billion in 1988, while imports were $2.3 billion, compared with $1.7 billion.

Trade with China accounted for the largest portion, with the bilateral account reaching $3.1 billion, unchanged from the previous year.

"The austerity drive imposed by China after the Tiananmen Square tragedy constricted trade expansion with us," the South Korean official said.

The 1989 bilateral trade volume with the Soviet Union burgeoned to $599 million from $290 million in 1988, while trade with eight East European countries, including Albania, rose to $388 million, against $215 million.

South Korea sells mainly industrial goods such as electronics products and textiles to its socialist trade partners, while buying raw materials like agricultural and mining goods from them.

Meanwhile, reports from Tokyo said trade between Japan and North Korea last year fell from 1988 levels and Japan's deficit widened, according to figures published by the semiofficial Japan External Trade Organization.

Japan exported $197 million-worth, down from $239 million in 1988, and imported 299 million-worth, down from $325 million.

North Korea exports crab, fish paste, clams, mushrooms, vegetables, food preparations, textiles, gold, lead, smokeless coal, manganese clinker and other minerals.

Japan sends vehicles, electrical equipment, machinery and plastics.

The figures show that from 1972-1986, Japan posted a surplus in its trade with North Korea.

Malaysia Fund Launched

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Citicorp of the United States has established a $88 million fund to invest in Malaysia's booming stock market, fund officials announced Tuesday, but the vehicle was undersubscribed because of reported Japanese reticence.

The Malaysia Capital Fund Ltd., which will run the closed-end fund, will be managed by the Dutch merchant banker Pierson, Heldring & Pierson NV, a unit of Amro Bank.

The fund's director, Chua Hock Seng, said it would seek listings on the London and Amsterdam stock exchanges shortly.

The fund was initially targeted at $100 million, but Citicorp sources said some Japanese institutions that were going to invest a total of $12 million pulled out due to recent jitters in the Tokyo stock market. The sources did not identify the institutions.

Yangming Line Plans to Float 5% of Its Stock

Reuters

TAIPEI — Yangming Marine Corp., Taiwan's state-owned shipping line, announced Tuesday that it plans to go public this year in an effort to improve efficiency.

Yangming's president, Chen Ting-hui, said the company had proposed to the Ministry of Communications that 49 million shares, about 5.5 percent of its stock, be listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange this year. The price has not yet been determined, he said.

"We hope we could privatize our company in the next five years by reducing government shares to 49 percent," he said.

Yangming's plans to expand its fleet and operations had often been caught up in legislative red tape, he said.

Taiwan Posts Trade Gap After 54% Import Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Taiwan posted a rare trade deficit in February, the government announced Tuesday, chiefly because of one-time capital-goods purchases. This slashed its trade surplus for the first two months of the year to $1.03 billion, down about 30 percent from the surplus in January-February 1989.

Exports in January and February totaled $9.99 billion, up 5.7 percent, while imports rose 12.3 percent to $8.96 billion, the government reported.

In February alone, exports grew 22.9 percent from February 1989, to $5.04 billion, while imports rose 54.2 percent, to $5.36 billion, leaving a deficit of $320 million. It was the first monthly deficit since April 1988, the agency said.

Fredrick Chien, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, attributed February's imbalance mainly to Taiwan's purchase of a Boeing 747-400 jet worth $120 million, as well as millions of dollars' worth of U.S. power-generating equipment.

The deficit will help lower Taiwan's trade surplus, which hit a record $13.93 billion in 1989, Mr. Chien said, noting that the government wants to cut the surplus to $6.8 billion this year as part of a five-year export-diversification plan.

Meanwhile, Taiwan's gold imports touched a seven-month low in February, at 5.83 metric tons, the lowest since 1.63 tons in July 1989, the Finance Ministry said. This compares with imports of 19.23 metric tons in January 1990 and 16.57 tons in February 1989.

Separately, the central bank said Taiwan's foreign-currency reserves are expected to rise gradually this year, despite an increase in capital outflows. *(AFP, Reuters)*

N.Z. Reserve Bank Seen Curbing Dollar's Range

Reuters

WELLINGTON — The Reserve Bank is likely to try to curb the range of the exchange rate in which the New Zealand dollar is allowed to float as the bank tries to meet inflation targets, economists predicted Tuesday.

The government policy of achieving zero to 2 percent inflation by 1992, they said, means the bank has to underpin the dollar, especially with inflation and interest rates rising worldwide. New Zealand's annual rate of inflation reached 7.2 percent in December.

The dollar has led a volatile life since it was set free in March 1985, plunging from 75.2 on the Reserve Bank's trade-weighted index in October 1985 to a low of 57.8 in September 1986. It closed at 61.6 Tuesday; it was 61.2 the day before the float in 1985.

Some economists said the dollar's new-found stability coincided with the appointment of Don Brash as Reserve Bank governor in 1988. Mr. Brash replied that "while we clearly acknowledge that the exchange rate is one of the things we monitor closely, I think it would be wrong to imply that we have a specific target."

But, said Kel Sanderson of Business & Economic Research Ltd.: "Anyone from Mars looking at the exchange rate would say these authorities will keep it between 59 and 62 on a trade-weighted basis."

Mr. Sanderson said the index would slip to between 55 and 56 if the Reserve Bank allowed a totally free-market exchange rate.

The bank has not shied from intervening. Once, displeased by a low call rate of 12 percent and a currency pulled down by the weak Australian dollar, it forced the market to buy short-dated bills in its daily open-market operation. Rates rose to underpin the dollar, but the move worried some economists.

"Bureaucrats aren't very good at being a proxy for the markets," said Peter Rodger, an economic adviser at Bank of New Zealand.

Not all economists see the bank's squeeze as significant.

"I'm not sure it has actually worked out the signals it's giving" through the open-market operation, said Andrew Bascand of AMP Society.

He did agree that passage of the Reserve Bank Act, imposing inflation targets, will increase the bank's desire to maintain a relatively tight range of exchange rates.

Mr. Bascand said an index range of 62 to 64 by 1991 would be needed for the bank to achieve its aims.

But overall, economists say they prefer the quieter dollar.

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

A
B
C
D-E
F-G
H
I-J-K-L
M-N
O-P-Q-R
S
T
U-V
W-X-Y-Z

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
i — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
pe — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

SPORTS

At 13, a Tennis Millionaire

Capriati Rated a Star Before Playing a Single Pro Match

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

WESLEY CHAPEL, Florida — The sun is setting behind the tennis courts, and a clan of hump-backed raccoons assembles like spectators in the palm trees as Jennifer Capriati, the teenager voted most likely to take the No. 1 world ranking away from Steffi Graf, attempts to wind down from her day.

This one's been packed with tennis matches against men nearly three times her age, an endless photo shoot for the Italian clothing company that has designed a multimillion dollar campaign around her, and two abbreviated sessions of junior high school. But she's far from tired.

Like a child who skimps on the peas to save room for dessert, Capriati has reserved plenty of energy for playtime.

The unwinding process involves a speed-serving contest with a couple of male adolescent peers who, like Capriati, live and train at the Harry Hopman tennis school at Saddlebrook, a luxury Florida resort and tennis think tank.

The 13-year-old, dark-haired, big-boned girl says that "whipping the boys" has become a favorite and a necessary pastime; there isn't a girl on the premises who can hit competitively against her.

Thus men, the Hopman teaching pros, and boys, Capriati's fellow students, must suffice as her sparring partners.

"She runs right through them," said Howard Moore, the Hopman director. "The men mind losing, but not because they're losing to a little girl. She does not play tennis like a little girl."

But, refreshingly, she acts like one.

"Jennifer is not one of those girls who's 13 going on 30," said Tommy Thompson, a head pro. "She's kind of raw. In fact, she doesn't remind me of any other player except Jimmy Connors. She's got that same love of the game, of performing."

Now the trio is shrieking like hooligans and, with a grocery cart of tennis balls for ammunition, firing off yellow missiles with abandon.

With no clear winner, the competition gets louder and faster and inevitably attracts attention from the neighboring court where Stefano Capriati, father, coach and keeper of the prodigy, is trying to enjoy a game of doubles.

"Enough!" bellows the father, an Italian, who later takes his teenager aside and explains, in a kindlier tone, that beating the boys isn't worth risking injury to the golden arm that began its professional career in Boca Raton, Florida, on Tuesday.

Jennifer Capriati is only 13 years old and is already a self-made millionaire.

The contracts with Diadora (head-to-toe sartorial splendor) and Prince (rackets) that have made her the third-most endorsed woman player behind Chris Evert and Martina Navratilova were signed before she had even played her first pro tournament.

"I don't know why everyone's going so crazy over me," she said. "I'm anxious to start my tennis career, but I feel like people are kind of expecting me to do something great right away."

"I just want to remember to play for me, not them. And to do my best, and then I'll feel good about myself no matter what."

Capriati is unconcerned about being the youngest player on the circuit.

"Even though I'm going to be playing older ladies, when I'm out there playing, I'm as old as they are," she said. "I have no fear. I guess I was just born with that kind of mind."

And she's eager to face the world's top-ranked woman, Steffi Graf, who, she speculates, "maybe is a little bored."

When Capriati isn't on the tennis court pummeling grown men into submission, she can usually be found at home, giggling on long distance telephone calls with her best friend in New York or working on her dance moves in front of the mirror.

As she makes her professional debut, she has just two aims in life: to become No. 1 and to do it without turning into "a snob."

Capriati has been groomed for greatness.

The Capriatis moved to Florida from New York when Jennifer was 4, ostensibly for her schooling, but by the time she started kindergarten she was also being tutored in tennis by Jimmy Evert, the same father who had started his own teenager on the circuit nearly two decades earlier.

"I wanted her to start off with a wise man, a guy who has already been through all of this and knows the psychology it takes to work with a little girl," Stefano Capriati said at courtside.

"He taught her to be patient, to hang in and hit one more ball than her opponent, and that's the best advice you can give to a young player. You can make them aggressive later."

Capriati switched mentors from Evert to Rick Macci when she was 10, and then, last summer, after she clinched the junior championship at the French Open and fell to the eventual winner of the Wimbledon junior title, the family relocated to Saddlebrook to take advantage of a total tennis environment.

She won the junior title at the U.S. Open in September, and her father lobbied for the rule changes that would grant her admission to the professional circuit this month.

"I've never seen anybody that good at this age," Thompson said. "She wants to be No. 1, not No. 2. If anything, she's overconfident, but that's what makes a champion."

Thompson and other Hopman pros did not tamper with Capriati's ground strokes, which resemble Chris Evert's in their tidal regularity but crackle like Ivan Lendl's.

"She's going to be different than most women, who tend to play defensively, because she's very confident at net," Thompson said.

Thompson believes Capriati, who this year can play 12 tournaments, will reach the top 10 by the end of the year.

The Capriatis believe they have done the right thing in endorsing Jennifer's jump into the pros a month ahead of her 14th birthday, a jump that only Graf, who turned pro four months past her 13th birthday, made at an earlier age.

"She's still a kid, and she's got to have respect for her elders or you can end up creating a monster and have it not be her fault," said Denise Capriati.

"But she knows exactly what's going on. She told us what she wants and what she's dreamed about and worked for. She can be really great if she wants to be, and that's what she wants to be."

Jim Stern/The New York Times

Jennifer Capriati: Her zest reminds her coach of Jimmy Connors.

The Lockout: Day 19
Chitchat and Gloom From Baseball Bosses

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With virtually half of the games on the exhibition schedule canceled and the season openers in peril, negotiators in baseball's labor dispute reported no progress on Monday.

The two sides said the only meeting that took place was a two-hour session between Donald Fehr, the union chief, and Steve Greenberg, the deputy commissioner of baseball.

"It consisted of a general review by each of us about where we were on various issues that remain in contention," Fehr said at a news briefing. "Unfortunately, I cannot report that any meaningful progress has been made in any area."

Charles O'Connor, the owners' labor spokesman, concurred with Fehr's assessment.

Asked why Greenberg, and not he, had met with Fehr, O'Connor said: "All these negotiations have a rhythm. I think there's a relationship and a perception between Steve and Don that goes back a long time. If that can be used productively on both sides, if that helps sift through the issues, we're going to use it."

The two sides, however, remained far enough apart on the issues — salary-arbitration eligibility, pension plan contributions, minimum salary and roster size — that opening day became less likely to occur on April 2.

As for opening day, Fehr said: "The fighter is down and maybe can't be counted out yet, but it's getting close. Something would have to happen in the next several days for it to start on time."

The two sides have not held a full-scale negotiating session since Feb. 24. They said Monday they assumed they would meet Tuesday.

O'Connor said that before any meeting was held Tuesday, he would meet with the six owner-members of the Player Relations Committee board.

The PRC had been scheduled to meet in Dallas Wednesday, but O'Connor said: "I think we can use the time tomorrow and Wednesday in New York more productively than being in Dallas."

Arbitration: A Case Study

Washington Post Service

If arbitration has you confused, here's a simple story to show why it's so important to the players.

Cincinnati's Paul O'Neill and Todd Benzinger have played the same number of games, have hit the same number of career homers, have almost the same number of career RBIs and have the same agent.

The difference is that O'Neill has spent 3 years, 47 days in the major leagues, which means he can take his salary dispute to arbitration. Benzinger is 64 days short of having three years, so he takes whatever the Reds are willing to pay.

This winter O'Neill signed a two-year, $1.6-million contract, and Benzinger signed a one-year, $300,000 deal.

Sooners Gain No. 1 Ranking

The Associated Press

Oklahoma has become the third team from the Big Eight Conference to hold the No. 1 spot in The Associated Press college basketball poll this season.

The Sooners (23-4) jumped from fifth on Monday after beating the other two teams from its confe-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

rence that had been No. 1 this season — Missouri and Kansas.

The recent victories were decisive: 107-90 over Missouri and 109-78 over Kansas.

Oklahoma had its first-ever No. 1 ranking last season for three weeks in February.

"We're taking it a little bit different than last year," Oklahoma's coach, Billy Tubbs, said. "When you achieve a top ranking for the first time, like we did last year, it becomes bigger than what you try to achieve on the court. Right now we're just going to take it in stride."

■ La Salle in NCAA

In the first half, La Salle's Lionel Simmons was still in shock over the death of his close friend, Hank Gathers of Loyola Marymount.

Simmons, the No. 3 scorer in major-college basketball history, made only three of seven shots in the first half and scored just eight points against Fordham in the finals of the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference Tournament on Monday in Albany, New York.

He even missed a dunk, and La Salle's coach, Speedy Morris, sat him down.

"My mind definitely wasn't in it at that point," Simmons said.

In the second half, Simmons scored 18 points — hitting five of eight shots and all eight of his free throws — and No. 11 La Salle won, 71-61, to earn a bid to the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament.

Two other teams joined La Salle in gaining NCAA berths Monday: Richmond by winning the Colonial Athletic Association Tournament and South Florida by winning the Sun Belt Conference Tournament.

South Carolina 54, No. 17 Clemson 53: South Carolina used Jo Jo English's jumper with one minute left and a tough zone defense to win in Columbia, South Carolina.

SIDELINES

Book Questions Syracuse Recruiting

SYRACUSE, New York (AP) — A newly published book contains allegations of questionable basketball recruiting practices at Syracuse University that the team's coach, Jim Boeheim, calls "an outrage."

The book, "Raw Recruits," written by two present and former writers for Sports Illustrated magazine, links Syracuse with a New York City "street agent" who is said to have lured a current Syracuse freshman, Conrad McRae, to the school by misrepresenting himself as an assistant coach. The agent also provided McRae with free transportation, spending money and tickets to games, the book says.

The book stops short of accusing Syracuse of violating National Collegiate Athletic Association regulations.

Maryland to Appeal NCAA Penalties

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland (AP) — The University of Maryland is planning to appeal penalties it considers too severe against its men's basketball program.

The NCAA imposed a two-year ban on post-season play and three years of probation against the basketball program, but the university's president, William E. Kirwan, accused the NCAA of failing to account for Maryland's cooperation with the investigation and the school's previously unblemished record. "We intend to appeal several of the penalties," Kirwan said at a news conference Monday.

For the Record

Hugo Perez of the United States's soccer team said Tuesday that he may miss this summer's World Cup finals after breaking a leg Saturday while playing for his French club team, Red Star of Paris. *(Reuters)*

Tom Gorman, captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team, selected Andre Agassi, Brad Gilbert, Rick Leach and Jim Pugh to play against Czechoslovakia on March 30 and April 1 in Prague. *(AP)*

Japan's Golf Club Imports Tee Off

The Associated Press

TOKYO — With a former 30 percent commodities tax sharply slashed, Japan imported more than 10 million golf clubs in 1989, up 48.7 percent from a year earlier.

Sadayuki Fujita of the Tokyo Tax Agency said the clubs, imported mainly from Taiwan and the United States, were valued at 38.9 billion yen ($259 million). Fujita said a 30 percent commodities tax on golf clubs was removed when an overall 3 percent sales tax went into effect last April 1. He said Japan imported 5,696,406 golf clubs from Taiwan in 1989, up 27.3 percent from 1988, and 4,480,320 golf clubs from the United States, up 84.1 percent.

BOOKS

THE AWAKENING OF THE SOVIET UNION

By Geoffrey Hosking. 208 pages. $19.95. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Reviewed by Martin Walker

SPARE a thought for those dozens of academics and journalists who have been giving up their weekends and holidays and risking their marriages to turn out books on Gorbachev and perestroika. Like bomber fleets of World War II, whole squadrons of these tomes have been hurtling down the runways and lifting off to their doom.

Plunging down in flames now are the reputations of those Sovietologists who argued that Article 6 of the Constitution, guaranteeing the leading role of the party, would never be abandoned.

Professor Hosking of the University of London has avoided such traps, and produced a series of almost timeless essays upon the deeper currents of change and reform within the Soviet system. This book began as the Reith lectures for the BBC in 1988, and has since been substantially lengthened and strengthened. It has been brought up to date without substantially altering its thesis that the origins of perestroika are to be found in the slow revival of a civil society, which long predates Gorbachev, and that there are deep spiritual and community-minded reserves within the Russian culture that could yet produce the democratic and economic miracle of the 21st century.

This fundamental optimism is not only a useful counter to the gloom and doom prevalent among many American Sovietologists these days, it is also an attempt to shift our focus from the short term. As the author of the best single-volume history of the Soviet Union, Hosking stresses that perestroika is the achievement and the adventure of a whole coalition of political and generational forces that Gorbachev represents. Gorbachev is the product of the social revolution of the four decades since 1945, the longest period of sustained domestic and international peace the Soviet Union or Russia has known this century.

With timely reforms and concessions, argues Hosking, this civic peace could well continue. The burgeoning alliance between party and organized religion could yet lead to conflict, but for the moment "the Party welcomes the strengthening of social solidarity." To cope with the nationalities crisis, he suggests a loose federated commonwealth of autonomous republics, while "the armed forces and the KGB remain quite strong enough in a territorially unified commonwealth to cope with most conceivable conflicts."

Hosking also suggests that the long pent-up explosion of political sentiment and informal discussion groups and embryonic opposition "parties" can yet be contained within a stable framework.

The weakness in Hosking's approach is that it pays little attention to the desperate state of the Soviet economy, which has plunged the country into crisis. Nobody could have foreseen the speed of the utter collapse of political self-confidence that had the regimes of Eastern Europe imploding last autumn.

But the mood of panic is catching. However welcome Hosking's historical perspective, politicians have to function and survive day by day, and it now looks as if the short term is catching up with Mikhail Gorbachev.

Martin Walker, Moscow bureau chief of the Guardian from 1984 to 1989 before becoming the paper's U.S. correspondent, is the author of "The Waking Giant," a study of Gorbachev and perestroika. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Wk	Weeks on List
1	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO! by Dr. Seuss	3	2
2	DEVICES AND DESIRES, by P.D. James	1	6
3	THE BAD PLACE, by Dean R. Koontz	2	6
4	CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER, by Tom Clancy	8	27
5	DADDY, by Danielle Steel	9	16
6	A RULING PASSION, by Judith Michael	4	7
7	COLD HARBOUR, by Jack Higgins	7	7
8	COUNTERATTACK, by W.E.B. Griffin	5	5
9	CARIBBEAN, by James A. Michener	11	16
10	VINELAND, by Thomas Pynchon	6	7
11	HOLLYWOOD, by Gore Vidal	10	3
12	BITTER SWEET, by LaVyrle Spencer		1
13	TALES FROM MARGARITAVILLE, by Jimmy Buffet	15	20
14	THE DARK HALF, by Stephen King	13	18
15	THE GREAT AND SECRET SHOW, by Clive Barker		3

NONFICTION

1	MEGATRENDS 2000, by John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene	1	6
2	BARBARIANS AT THE GATE, by Bryan Burrough and John Helyar	2	6
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5	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulghum	6	70
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11	THE EMPEROR'S NEW MIND, by Roger Penrose	7	6
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14	LITTLE GIRL LOST, by Drew Barrymore with Todd Gold		1
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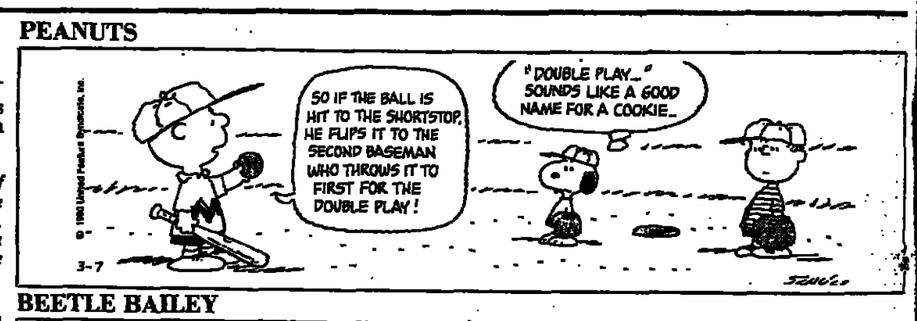
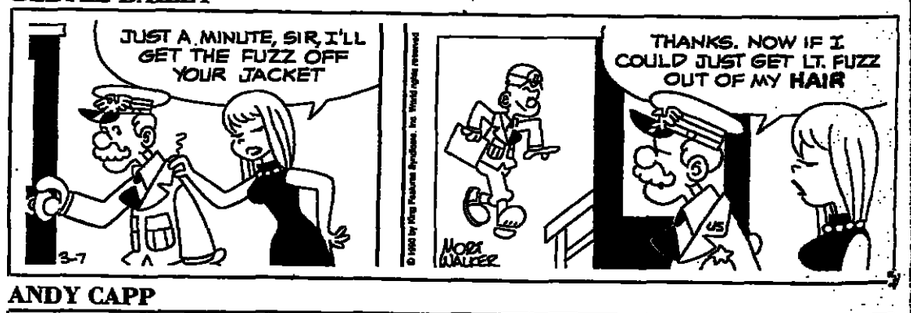
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	SECRETS ABOUT MEN EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW, by Barbara De Angelis		1
2	BEWARE THE NAKED MAN WHO OFFERS YOU HIS SHIRT, by Harvey Mackay	4	2
3	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	1	55
4	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	3	12
5	THE T-FACTOR DIET, by Martin Katahn	2	28

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



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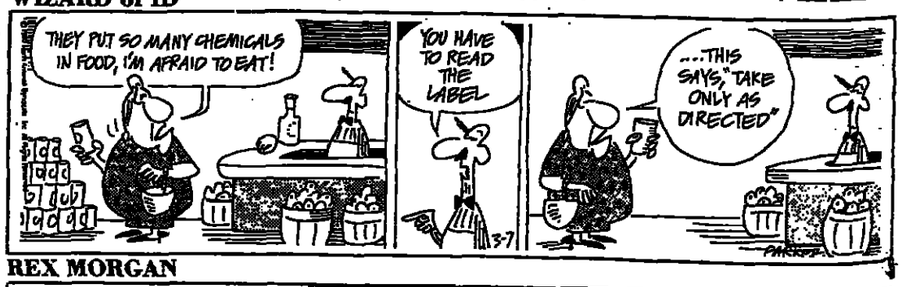
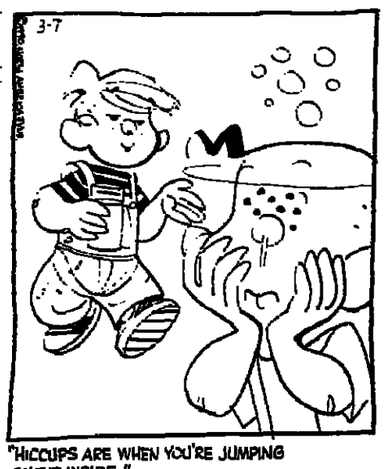


DOONESBURY

REX MORGAN

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HICCUPS ARE WHEN YOU'RE JUMPING ON THE INSIDE."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIEPE

YANDS

LYNKIG

PANMEC

THEIR KID'S COLLEGE EDUCATION SEEMED TO BE JUST THIS.

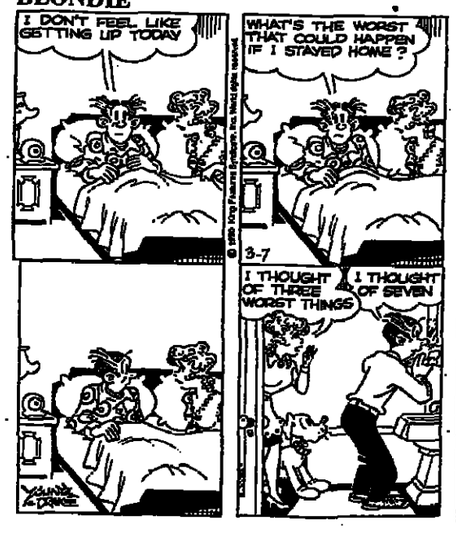
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AWOKE PILOT VORTEX DENOTE
Answer: He couldn't swim a stroke, but he knew this— EVERY "DIVE" IN TOWN

BLONDIE



GARFIELD

SPORTS

Autopsy Results a Week Off in Player's Collapse

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

Searching for answers to the stunning death of basketball star Hank Gathers, teammates said Gathers took an unprecedented run around the track at Loyola Marymount University Sunday before the game in which he collapsed.

Meanwhile, there were still questions about the decision to let him play after he fainted in a December game and began taking medication for an irregular heartbeat.

Autopsy results may not be available for a week to 10 days, the Los Angeles County coroner's office said Monday. Any conclusion has been deferred pending completion of toxicology and tissue studies, according to the coroner's spokesman, Bob Dambacher.

"So there is no determination yet as to the cause of death," he said.

Gathers, one of only two collegiate Division I players to lead the nation in scoring and rebounding in the same season, collapsed in a West Coast Athletic Conference tournament game Sunday against Portland and was pronounced dead about two hours later at a nearby hospital. He was 23.

Prior to the game, Gathers was so excited about playing that he did something completely out of character, according to teammates, by running around the school's track.

"We thought he was crazy," Loyola Marymount player Jeff Fryer told The Associated Press. "That was Hank. He had never done that before. He was just pumped for the game. . . . Coach (Paul) Westhead didn't know Hank was out there. I'm not sure how far he ran. He usually jumps rope before a game."

On Dec. 9, Gathers collapsed at the foul line during a game; he underwent several days of tests and returned after missing two games. Doctors suspected an accelerated heartbeat caused him to pass out and prescribed medication for cardiac arrhythmia, an irregular heartbeat.

Teammates in mourning: Bo Kimble, left, and Jeff Fryer. Reuters

He began taking the medication, but later convinced doctors to cut back on it, saying it made him sluggish.

"If he had an arrhythmia that was considered to be of enough clinical importance to treat with drugs, that would mean it was judged to be of significance and even potentially lethal," said Dr. Barry J. Maron, a cardiologist at the National Institutes of Health near Washington. "Most professional medical people would agree that if the arrhythmia justifies treatment with drugs, then by definition he has an identifiable medical problem that requires evaluation."

Dr. Mason Weiss of Daniel Freeman Memorial Hospital, the attending cardiologist when Gathers died, said: "This individual was playing basketball at the extremes for many years, and this event obviously had not occurred up until tonight."

"As far as I know, everything was done to make sure it was safe for him to play. And to the best of what medicine can do to protect these things, everything was correctly done. He was still taking his medication. He took it Sunday afternoon."

Yet Weiss added that there "are never any guarantees that something like this will not happen. You can be sure only within the realm of reasonable expectations. That's why he was cleared to play."

A hospital statement said Gathers had been monitored regularly since December. A close friend and teammate, Bo Kimble, told reporters that Gathers "was taking his medication."

On Monday, Westhead said no decision had been made about whether the team would play in the forthcoming NCAA tournament. The Lions are 23-5, won their conference with a 13-1 record and are 21st in the AP poll. The conference tournament was canceled after the death, and the Lions were declared conference winners.

The death brings to mind other sudden, heart-related deaths of young athletes. University of Maryland basketball players Owen Brown, 22, and Chris Patton, 21, died within two months of each other in 1976 playing in pickup games. Brown had a rare congenital defect in which his heart was greatly increased in weight. Patton died of a ruptured aorta, the large vessel that carries blood from the heart.

U.S. Olympic volleyball player Flo Hyman, 31, died during a match in Japan in 1986. She had a rare congenital disorder of connective tissue. Pete Maravich, 40, the former LSU and NBA all-star, collapsed moments after a pickup game and died. Doctors said he had an undetected blockage.

Gerard Til/Reuters

Romario was the Dutch first-division most valuable player for 1989, but his future is up in the air.

Chip Off the 'Butcher' Block?

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Giving a dog a bad name is nothing compared to the stigma of carrying a notorious family connection in sport. No Caribbean sprinter could lightly live down the name Johnson. And no soccer player called Gentile is likely to be above suspicion in Europe.

Thus, when Marco Gentile, the Den Haag defender, broke the leg of Romario, PSV Eindhoven's Brazilian goalscorer, last Sunday, the assumptions were unforgiving.

La Gazzetta dello Sport in Italy pronounced: "Il cugino di Gentile rompe Romario" — the cousin of Gentile broke Romario.

From Rome to Rio, the message is that destruction is in the blood. Clandio Gentile, the former Juventus

ROB HUGHES

tackler dubbed the Butcher of Turin, has retired to his pet parrots, but a new Gentile carries on the tradition.

Poor Clandio. He once tore the shirt off Brazil's Zico; he fractured both cheekbones of Sweden's Lars Bastrup; but never, say his admirers, did he break anybody's leg.

Poor Marco. Just 21, he earns his first big headline by doing precisely that.

To judge the tackle — never mind the intent — from Italy is precarious. But Dutch friends say it was a deliberate kick at Romario.

Den Haag was suffering a 9-2 humiliation as PSV was coasting toward a European Champions' Cup quarterfinal first leg Wednesday at Bayern Munich.

The break not only deprives PSV of its top scorer but the damage above his right ankle imperils Romario's appearance in the World Cup finals this June.

Recriminations fly as indiscriminately as the younger Gentile's boot, but who is to judge malice?

Most players swear there is no such beast as a man intent on depriving another of livelihood. But some of us have felt we observed deliberate impact that minimally was designed to finish an opponent's part in a match; and three weeks ago I was close enough to see the embittered eyes of a British player who ran 15 yards to hack down a player.

It is no good turning into blind public relations apologists and pretending all violence is accidental. Because of money, jealousy and winner-takes-all ethics, there are hired kickers out there.

Romario's art preys on torment. He moves on impulse and so quickly that to stop him is like trapping an electric eel.

How often do we see defenders lunge and miss him altogether? And how can we deny that he, too, play-acts and overreacts?

Indeed, Romario is banned from Brazil's first World Cup game after punching a Chilean assailant in the qualifiers.

But he lives to score goals. He thrives, like a Maradona or a Hugo Sánchez, on personal glory.

Without him, PSV will seek a tactical stalemate in Munich, hoping Wim Keift, or the exciting Zambian, Kalusha Bwalya, can strike in his stead.

Meanwhile, mending the spirit as well as the bone is the challenge to Romario. His first visitor — showing that international relations are not necessarily crushed in the professional sporting ethos — was Frank Arnesen.

Arnesen, a Dane whose fine skills have been blighted by serious injuries in the Netherlands, spent Monday at Romario's house.

The Dane talked of some of his unexpectedly quick comebacks, and how quickly pain and fear are forgotten when the ball comes again.

Romario was too depressed to take much of it in. And some time later came *the* call. What call? If you ask, you cannot know what lies inside a wounded athlete.

Romario needed above all to hear from Sebatao Lazaroni, Brazil's national team manager. Lazaroni was there when needed, reassuring his player over and over for an hour that Romario's place on the Brazilian World Cup squad would remain open until the last moment, the last second.

But no manager can predict the healing time. Nature still has some say in our lives. Besides, the essence of a goalscorer is a curious mixture of the alert and the blind — alert to see the opening, blind to the pain that may ensue.

□

But what certainties does life hold even for sportsmen insulated against most normalities?

Romania has challenged most things its citizens took for granted. And Steaua Bucharest, against which Romario scored three sweet goals in October, has since added to the grisly revelations.

We had been told that Helmut Ducadam, whose telescopic reach won the 1986 Champions' Cup, lost an arm shortly afterwards when he fell from a hunting horse and suffered a thrombosis.

Now the story has changed. Ducadem, it is said, was mutilated during a call on his home by the Securitate secret police.

Steaua was the army's club, Dinamo Bucharest the Securitate's. And now it is Dinamo that remains in European competition, although UEFA, the European soccer body, has sensibly broken its own rule to allow the team to continue in the Cup Winners' Cup under its prewar name, Unirea Tricolor.

The name has been changed to protect the innocents, which players are presumed to be.

□

Out of darkness comes light? Almost five years after the dreadful carnage of 39 Juventus supporters killed at Heysel Stadium in Brussels, economic expediency has attracted an Italian team to that same arena.

This time, in the Champions' Cup, the visitor is AC Milan, unequivocably the best team in world soccer.

The "home" team is not a Brussels club but one from deep in Flemish territory, Mechelen, which decided its 14,000-capacity stadium did not befit hosting the world's best. So it foresook home atmosphere and advantage to take the greater receipts of a journey into Brussels.

There have been no complaints from Milan.

□

Innocence — such a rare commodity. But the French still encourage it. When Auxerre takes on Fiorentina in Italy on Wednesday, the "French" forwards will be Enzo Scifo (a Belgian of Sicilian descent), Kalman Kovacs (a Hungarian) and Pascal Vahirua (a Tahitian).

What splendid naiveté Vahirua brings. Though he has been in France from the age of 16, arriving with his mother's foreboding and his father's blessing, he knew only that he could mesmerize most men by dribbling the ball and that the weather was cold.

So irrepressible is his wing play that, at 24, he is on the threshold of France's national team. From Tahiti? It still seems true that the French love a Pimpernel and will seek him anywhere.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

New Jersey Prosecutor Finds Evidence Lacking In Point-Shaving Case

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The prosecutor's office in Morris County, New Jersey, has determined that there was not sufficient evidence against Charles Shackleford or Robert Kramer to warrant a presentation to a grand jury.

Kramer was named by ABC-TV last week as a gambler who had induced Shackleford and as many as three others of point-shaving while they played basketball at North Carolina State University in 1987-88.

Shackleford, who now plays for the New Jersey Nets of the National Basketball Association, has denied the point-shaving allegations.

The Denville, New Jersey, police department had investigated Kramer for four months for alleged gambling activies, and on Monday sent the results of that investigation to the office of Lee Trumbull, the county's prosecutor.

"It's great news," said Matthew Boylan, Shackleford's attorney. "It confirms what Shack has been saying all along, that he was not involved in any gambling activities and that he has not done anything that would warrant a grand jury convening."

"Charles was informed, and he was very pleased," Boylan said.

The North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation is still investigating point-shaving allegations against Shackleford, who has said that he had accepted loans from two men while he was a player at North Carolina State.

Kramer has admitted lending Shackleford about $20,000 during an eight-month period.

The other man Shackleford identified as lending him money is Larry Gillman, a former head coach at East Carolina University, who supposedly advanced him $45,000.

According to Shackleford, Gillman was to be his agent. Kramer has said the reason he loaned Shackleford $20,000 was to enable him to repay Gillman.

An East Carolina official said Monday that one reason Gillman's contract had not been renewed after he had coached there two seasons was that he apparently had falsified his credentials.

■ Italian Rumors Persist

Published reports about the possibility of Valvano coaching in Italy gained momentum Tuesday, but Italian clubs have denied that they are bidding for him, The Associated Press reported.

Gazzetta dello Sport of Milan, Italy's largest sports daily, was one of two newspapers that said Italian clubs were seeking Valvano's services. Gazzetta named Arimo Bologna, Philips Milan and Fantoni Udine.

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

Business as Usual for College Pros

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's known as March Madness, the best of college basketball. But as this March begins, it's the worst. Especially for those who understand what, idealistically, college basketball and college sports are supposed to be: serious students taking serious courses pursuing serious degrees while representing their colleges in athletics.

Idealistically, of course, is a forgotten word at too many institutions of lesser learning. At those colleges, educational values are air balls.

Shoot the jumper. Hail the coach despite the stench that surrounds him. Blame the National Collegiate Athletic Association sleuths for having the audacity to look under rocks. Above all, don't ask questions.

But what happened with Hank Gathers, North Carolina State and the University of Maryland demands questions.

Hank Gathers, a rugged center at Loyola Marymount, was projected as a first-round National Basketball Association draft choice. He is now dead.

After he fainted during a game on Dec. 9, an irregular heartbeat was noted. When medication reduced his effectiveness, he reportedly requested a reduction in his medication and got it.

But why was Gathers's medication reduced? So that Loyola Marymount would win games, especially in the NCAA tournament? So that Gathers would be chosen earlier in the NBA draft?

North Carolina State, meanwhile, is negotiating a buy-out of Coach Jim Valvano's contract that will cost plenty amid allegations of player point-shaving.

But why doesn't N.C. State accuse Coach "V" of breaching his contract because of various violations that put the Wolfpack on probation long before the point-shaving allegations?

And now the University of Maryland, supposedly cleansed following Len Bias's cocaine-related death nearly four years ago, has been put on probation for three years and barred from post-season play for two on account of 18 rules violations during Coach Bob Wade's tenure.

What translates to a loss of $3 million in tournament and television money has been termed "too severe" by the university president, William Kerwin.

But why didn't Maryland learn from the mistakes that provoked Lefty Driesell's dismissal as coach after Bias's death? Why did it tolerate the new violations?

Because at too many institutions of lesser learning, it's not college basketball. It's pickup basketball in clean uniforms and clean arenas with high-priced tickets and television cameras.

It should be known as campus pro basketball. Calling it college basketball is a contradiction in terms, a violation of truth in advertising.

Just as Bias's death stirred promises of reform, Gathers's death will stir promises. Mostly promises made to be broken.

When a rash of scandals occurs, college presidents vow to clean up the mess within their athletic departments. Scapegoats suddenly disappear. But sooner or later, new scandals surface. New vows are taken. New scapegoats are identified. But nothing really changes.

"If we had it to do over again," Valvano said Sunday, "we should have raised our standards more quickly." How could Valvano have raised what didn't exist?

Judging by N.C. State's various basketball scandals, his only standards were a player's vertical leap and shooting range. Yet at Sunday's game he was hailed by N.C. State rooters wearing V-shaped yellow ribbons.

One of those rooters was James G. Martin, the governor of North Carolina. If the governor condones the behavior of the coach who created the mess, no wonder the governor's state university is on the hook in negotiating the buy-out of the coach's contract.

Say a prayer, meanwhile, for Hank Gathers.

"Anybody can score 30 points a night if that's what he's concentrating on," he said a year ago. "But rebounding is special because it comes from the heart."

The heart that suddenly stopped beating.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

College Standings

Through March 5

American South Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-New Orleans	8	2	.800	19	10	.655
La. Tech	8	2	.800	20	7	.741
Texas-Pan Am	7	3	.700	21	9	.700
SW Louisiana	4	6	.400	20	9	.690
Arkansas St.	2	8	.200	15	13	.536
Lamar	1	9	.100	7	21	.250

x-won regular-season title

Association of Mid-Continent Universities

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-SW Mo. St.	11	1	.917	22	5	.815
Wis.-G.B.	9	3	.750	21	6	.778
N. Iowa	6	6	.500	19	8	.704
Ill.-Chicago	6	6	.500	16	11	.593
W. Illinois	6	6	.500	15	12	.556
E. Illinois	3	9	.250	10	17	.370
Valparaiso	1	11	.083	4	23	.148
z-Cleveland St.	0	0	.000	15	13	.536

x-won regular-season title
z-ineligible for post-season play

Atlantic Coast Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
Clemson	10	4	.714	23	6	.793
Duke	9	5	.643	23	7	.767
Georgia Tech	8	6	.571	21	6	.778
North Carolina	8	6	.571	19	11	.633
Virginia	6	8	.429	17	10	.630
z-N.C. State	6	8	.429	18	11	.621
Maryland	6	8	.429	18	12	.600
Wake Forest	3	11	.214	12	15	.444

z-ineligible for post-season play

Atlantic 10 Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Temple	15	3	.833	18	10	.643
Penn St.	13	5	.722	21	7	.750
West Virginia	11	7	.611	16	12	.571
Rhode Island	11	7	.611	15	13	.536
Rutgers	11	7	.611	16	15	.516
Massachusetts	10	8	.556	16	12	.571
George Wash.	6	12	.333	14	17	.452
St. Joseph's	5	13	.278	7	21	.250
Duquesne	5	13	.278	7	22	.241
St. Bonaventure	3	15	.167	8	20	.286

x-won regular-season title

Big East Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
Connecticut	12	4	.750	25	5	.833
Syracuse	12	4	.750	22	5	.815
Georgetown	11	5	.688	22	5	.815
St. John's	10	6	.625	23	8	.742
Providence	8	8	.500	17	10	.630
Villanova	8	8	.500	17	13	.567
Seton Hall	5	11	.313	12	15	.444
Pittsburgh	5	11	.313	11	16	.407
Boston College	1	15	.063	8	19	.296

Big Eight Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Missouri	12	2	.857	26	4	.867
Kansas	11	3	.786	28	3	.903
Oklahoma	11	3	.786	23	4	.852
Kansas St.	7	7	.500	17	13	.567
Oklahoma St.	6	8	.429	15	12	.556
Iowa St.	4	10	.286	10	17	.370
Nebraska	3	11	.214	10	17	.370
Colorado	2	12	.143	10	17	.370

x-won regular-season title

Big Sky Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Idaho	13	3	.813	23	5	.821
E. Washington	11	5	.688	17	10	.630
Montana	10	6	.625	18	10	.643
Nevada-Reno	9	7	.563	15	12	.556
Montana St.	8	8	.500	16	11	.593
Weber St.	8	8	.500	13	14	.481
Boise St.	7	9	.438	12	15	.444
N. Arizona	3	13	.188	8	20	.286
Idaho St.	3	13	.188	6	21	.222

x-won regular-season title

Big South Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
xy-Coastal Carln	11	1	.917	23	6	.793
N.C.-Asheville	7	5	.583	18	12	.600
Campbell	7	5	.583	15	13	.536
Winthrop	6	6	.500	19	10	.655
Baptist Coll.	4	8	.333	9	19	.321
Augusta	4	8	.333	8	20	.286
Radford	3	9	.250	7	22	.241

x-won regular-season title
y-won conference tournament

Big Ten Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
Michigan St.	13	3	.813	24	5	.828
Purdue	13	4	.765	21	6	.778
Minnesota	11	6	.647	20	7	.741
Michigan	10	6	.625	20	7	.741
Illinois	10	7	.588	20	7	.741
Ohio St.	9	7	.563	15	11	.577
Indiana	7	9	.438	17	9	.654
Wisconsin	4	13	.235	14	16	.467
Iowa	4	13	.235	12	15	.444
Northwestern	2	15	.118	9	18	.333

Big West Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
New Mex. St.	16	2	.889	25	3	.893
UNLV	16	2	.889	26	5	.839
UC Santa Brb.	13	5	.722	20	7	.741
Long Bech St.	12	6	.667	20	7	.741
Utah St.	8	10	.444	14	15	.483
Pacific U.	7	11	.389	14	13	.519
Fullerton St.	6	12	.333	12	15	.444
San Jose St.	5	13	.278	8	19	.296
Fresno St.	4	14	.222	9	18	.333
UC Irvine	3	15	.167	5	22	.185

Colonial Athletic Association

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-James Madsn	11	3	.786	20	9	.690
Richmond	10	4	.714	21	8	.724
American U.	10	4	.714	20	9	.690
George Mason	10	4	.714	20	12	.625
East Carolina	6	8	.429	13	18	.419
Navy	4	10	.286	5	23	.179
N.C.-Wilmngtn	3	11	.214	8	20	.286
Wllm & Mry	2	12	.143	6	22	.214

x-won regular-season title

East Coast Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Towson St.	8	6	.571	17	12	.586
Lehigh	8	6	.571	18	11	.621
Hofstra	8	6	.571	13	15	.464
Delaware	7	7	.500	16	13	.552
Lafayette	7	7	.500	15	13	.536
Drexel	7	7	.500	13	15	.464
Bucknell	6	8	.429	15	14	.517
Rider	5	9	.357	10	18	.357

x-won regular-season title

Ivy League

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Princeton	11	3	.786	20	6	.769
Yale	10	4	.714	19	7	.731
Dartmouth	7	7	.500	12	14	.462
Harvard	7	7	.500	12	14	.462
Penn	7	7	.500	12	14	.462
Brown	7	7	.500	10	16	.385
Cornell	5	9	.357	12	17	.414
Columbia	2	12	.143	4	22	.154

x-won regular-season title

Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference

North	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Holy Cross	14	2	.875	24	5	.828
Siena	11	5	.688	16	13	.552
Fordham	10	6	.625	19	11	.633
Canisius	5	11	.313	11	18	.379
Army	5	11	.313	10	19	.345
Niagara	5	11	.313	6	22	.214
South						
x-La Salle	16	0	1.000	28	1	.966
Iona	8	8	.500	13	15	.464
St. Peter's	7	9	.438	14	14	.500
Manhattan	7	9	.438	11	17	.393
Fairfield	6	10	.375	10	19	.345
Loyola, Md.	2	14	.125	4	24	.143

x-won regular-season title

Metro Athletic Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Louisville	12	2	.857	23	7	.767
Southern Miss	9	5	.643	18	10	.643
Cincinnati	9	5	.643	18	12	.600
Memphis St.	8	6	.571	17	10	.630
Florida St.	6	8	.429	16	14	.533
South Carolina	6	8	.429	13	13	.500
Virginia Tech	5	9	.357	13	17	.433
Tulane	1	13	.071	4	23	.148

x-won regular-season title

Mid-American Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Ball St.	13	3	.813	21	6	.778
Kent St.	12	4	.750	21	6	.778
Bowling Green	9	7	.563	18	9	.667
Miami, Ohio	9	7	.563	13	14	.481
E. Michigan	8	8	.500	18	12	.600
Toledo	7	9	.438	12	15	.444
Cent. Michigan	6	10	.375	11	16	.407
Ohio U.	5	11	.313	12	15	.444
W. Michigan	3	13	.188	9	18	.333

x-won regular-season title

Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
xy-Coppin St.	15	1	.938	26	6	.813
Florida A&M	13	3	.813	18	11	.621
Delaware St.	9	7	.563	14	14	.500
S. Carolina St.	8	8	.500	13	16	.448
Beth.-Cook.	8	8	.500	10	18	.357
N. Caro A&T	6	10	.375	13	16	.448
Howard U.	5	11	.313	8	20	.286
Md.-E. Shore	4	12	.250	10	17	.370
Morgan St.	4	12	.250	8	20	.286

x-won regular-season title
y-won conference tournament

Midwestern Collegiate Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Xavier, Ohio	12	2	.857	24	3	.889
Dayton	10	4	.714	18	9	.667
St. Louis	9	5	.643	17	10	.630
Marquette	9	5	.643	15	12	.556
Evansville	8	6	.571	16	14	.533
Detroit	3	11	.214	10	17	.370
Loyola, Ill.	3	11	.214	6	21	.222
Butler	2	12	.143	6	21	.222

x-won regular-season title

Missouri Valley Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-S. Illinois	10	4	.714	26	6	.813
Creighton	9	5	.643	21	11	.656
Illinois St.	9	5	.643	17	12	.586
Tulsa	9	5	.643	17	12	.586
Bradley	6	8	.429	11	20	.355
Wichita St.	6	8	.429	10	19	.345
Drake	5	9	.357	13	18	.419
Indiana St.	2	12	.143	8	20	.286

x-won regular-season title

North Atlantic Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Northeastern	9	3	.750	16	11	.593
Boston U.	9	3	.750	15	11	.577
Hartford	8	4	.667	17	10	.630
Maine	6	6	.500	11	16	.407
Vermont	4	8	.333	11	16	.407
Colgate	3	9	.250	7	20	.259
New Hampshir	3	9	.250	5	22	.185

x-won regular-season title

Northeast Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
xy-Robrt Mrrs	12	4	.750	22	7	.759
Monmouth	11	5	.688	17	12	.586
Marist	10	6	.625	17	11	.607
St Fran., PA	10	6	.625	17	11	.607
Mt. St. Mary's	10	6	.625	16	12	.571
F. Dickinson	8	8	.500	16	13	.552
Wagner	6	10	.375	11	17	.393
St Fran., NY	4	12	.250	9	18	.333
Long Island U.	1	15	.063	3	23	.115

x-won regular-season title
y-won conference tournament

Ohio Valley Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Murray St.	10	2	.833	19	8	.704
Tenn. Tech	9	3	.750	19	9	.679
head St.	7	5	.583	16	12	.571
E. Kentucky	7	5	.583	12	16	.429
Middle Tenn.	5	7	.417	12	16	.429
Austin Peay	2	10	.167	10	18	.357
Tennessee St.	2	10	.167	7	21	.250

x-won regular-season title

Pacific-10 Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Oregon St.	15	3	.833	22	5	.815
Arizona	15	3	.833	21	6	.778
California	12	6	.667	21	8	.724
UCLA	11	7	.611	18	9	.667
Oregon	10	8	.556	15	12	.556
Stanford	9	9	.500	17	10	.630
Arizona St.	6	12	.333	13	14	.481
Southern Cal	6	12	.333	11	15	.423
Washington	5	13	.278	12	16	.429
Washington St.	1	17	.056	6	21	.222

x-won regular-season title

Southeastern Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Georgia	13	5	.722	20	7	.741
LSU	12	6	.667	22	7	.759
Alabama	12	6	.667	21	8	.724
Tennessee	10	8	.556	15	12	.556
z-Kentucky	10	8	.556	14	13	.519
Auburn	8	10	.444	12	17	.414
Mississippi	8	10	.444	11	16	.407
Mississippi St.	7	11	.389	15	12	.556
Vanderbilt	7	11	.389	14	13	.519
Florida	3	15	.167	7	20	.259

Southern Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-E. Tenn. St.	12	2	.857	27	6	.818
Marshall	9	5	.643	15	13	.536
Appalachin St.	8	6	.571	19	11	.633
Tn.-Chatta.	7	7	.500	14	14	.500
VMI	7	7	.500	14	15	.483
Furman	5	9	.357	15	16	.484
Citadel	5	9	.357	12	16	.429
W. Carolina	3	11	.214	10	18	.357

Southland Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-NE Louisian	13	1	.929	20	7	.741
McNeese St.	11	3	.786	14	12	.538
SW Texas St.	9	5	.643	13	14	.481
Sam Hou. St.	8	6	.571	10	17	.370
Tex.-Arlington	6	8	.429	12	15	.444
NW Louisiana	5	9	.357	9	18	.333
North Texas	3	11	.214	3	24	.111
Stephen Austin	1	13	.071	2	25	.074

Southwest Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Arkansas	14	2	.875	23	4	.852
Houston	12	3	.800	22	6	.786
Texas	12	3	.800	20	6	.769
TCU	9	7	.563	16	12	.571
Baylor	7	9	.438	15	12	.556
Texas A&M	7	9	.438	14	16	.467
Rice	5	11	.313	11	16	.407
SMU	5	11	.313	10	17	.370
Texas Tech	0	16	.000	5	22	.185

Southwestern Athletic Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Southern U.	12	2	.857	23	4	.852
Tex. Southern	10	4	.714	16	11	.593
Alabama St.	7	7	.500	15	12	.556
Miss. Vally St.	7	7	.500	10	17	.370
Alcorn St.	6	8	.429	6	20	.231
Prairie View	5	9	.357	9	17	.346
Grambling St.	5	9	.357	9	18	.333
Jackson St.	4	10	.286	9	18	.333

Sun Belt Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Ala.-Birm.	12	2	.857	22	8	.733
South Florida	9	5	.643	19	10	.655
Old Dominion	7	7	.500	13	14	.481
W. Kentucky	7	7	.500	13	17	.433
N.C. Charlotte	6	8	.429	16	13	.552
Jacksonville	5	9	.357	13	16	.448
South Alabam	5	9	.357	11	17	.393
VCU	5	9	.357	11	17	.393

Trans America Athletic Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Centenary	14	2	.875	21	7	.750
Tex-S. Antonio	13	3	.813	21	6	.778
UALR	12	4	.750	17	9	.654
Ga. Southern	11	5	.688	17	10	.630
Stetson	8	8	.500	14	16	.467
Hardin-Simm.	5	11	.313	9	18	.333
Samford	4	12	.250	6	21	.222
Georgia St.	3	13	.188	5	22	.185
Mercer	2	14	.125	7	20	.259

West Coast Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
x-Loyola Mrv.	13	1	.929	23	5	.821
Pepperdine	10	4	.714	17	11	.607
San Diego	9	5	.643	16	12	.571
Portland	7	7	.500	11	17	.393
Santa Clara	6	8	.429	9	19	.321
San Francisco	4	10	.286	8	20	.286
St. Mary's	4	10	.286	7	20	.259
Gonzaga	3	11	.214	8	20	.286

Western Athletic Conference

	Conference W	L	Pct.	AllGames W	L	Pct.
BYU	11	5	.688	21	7	.750
Colorado St.	11	5	.688	21	7	.750
Hawaii	10	6	.625	21	8	.724
UTEP	10	6	.625	18	10	.643
New Mexico	9	7	.563	17	11	.607
Utah	7	9	.438	15	13	.536
Wyoming	7	9	.438	15	13	.536
San Diego St.	4	12	.250	13	17	.433
Air Force	3	13	.188	10	19	.345

Independents

	W	L	Pct.
Wright St.	21	6	.778
N. Illinois	16	10	.615
Notre Dame	15	11	.577
Akron	16	12	.571
DePaul	16	14	.533
S. Utah	13	15	.464
Mo.-Kansas City	12	14	.462
Miami, Fla.	12	15	.444
Md.-Balt. County	12	16	.429
U.S. Internatnl	12	16	.429
Liberty	11	17	.393
Youngstown St.	8	20	.286
Fla. Internatnl	7	20	.259
Brooklyn	7	21	.250
Cent. Fla.	7	21	.250
Cent. Conn.	5	22	.185
Chicago St.	5	22	.185
Nicholls St.	4	23	.148
Davidson	4	24	.143

Selected College Scores

South Carolina 54, Clemson 53
Notre Dame 80, Kentucky 67
Houston 84, Texas 79

TOURNAMENTS

Association of Mid-Continent Universities
First Round
N. Iowa 99, Ill.-Chicago 94, 3OT
W. Illinois 71, E. Illinois 57
Wis.-Green Bay 64, Valparaiso 57

Atlantic 10 Conference
Semifinals
Massachusetts 64, Penn St. 59
Temple 65, Rutgers 57

Colonial Athletic Association
Championship
Richmond 77, James Madison 72

Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
Championship
La Salle 71, Fordham 61

Southland Conference
First Round
NW Louisiana 82, SW Texas St. 58
North Texas 67, McNeese St. 62
Texas-Arlington 72, Sam Houston St. 66

Sun Belt Conference
Championship
South Florida 81, N.C. Charlotte 74

NCAA Bids

Schools that have received automatic bids to the NCAA Tournament.
Coppin St., Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference
East Tennessee State, Southern Conference
La Salle, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
Princeton, Ivy League
Richmond, Colonial Athletic Conference
Robert Morris, Northeast Conference
South Florida, Sun Belt Conference

College Rankings

The Associated Press rankings (first-place votes from a panel of sportswriters and broadcasters; records through March 4; total points based on 25-24-23, etc.; previous rankings):

	Record	Pts	Pvs
1. Oklahoma (47)	23-4	1,555	5
2. Kansas (9)	28-3	1,473	1
3. UNLV (3)	26-5	1,363	2
4. Syracuse	22-5	1,297	10
5. Georgetown (1)	22-5	1,224	7
6. Missouri	26-4	1,209	3
7. Michigan St. (2)	24-5	1,156	14
8. Connecticut	25-5	1,143	4
9. Arkansas	23-4	1,032	12
10. Purdue	21-6	1,018	9
11. La Salle (1)	28-1	929	13
12. Duke	23-7	898	5
13. Michigan	20-7	856	8
14. Georgia Tech	21-6	822	11
15. Arizona	21-6	566	23
16. LSU	22-7	528	15
17. Clemson	23-6	494	20
18. Louisville	23-7	464	21
19. Minnesota	20-7	437	17
20. Illinois	20-7	389	18
21. Loyola Marymount	23-5	378	22
22. Oregon St.	22-5	368	16
23. New Mexico St.	25-3	238	24
24. Xavier, Ohio	24-3	199	19
25. Georgia	20-7	188	25

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	37	20	.649	—
Philadelphia	37	22	.627	1
Boston	34	23	.596	3
Washington	23	36	.390	15
New Jersey	15	43	.259	22½
Miami	13	47	.217	25½
Central Division				
Detroit	44	15	.746	—
Chicago	37	20	.649	6
Milwaukee	32	26	.552	11½
Indiana	30	29	.508	14
Atlanta	28	30	.483	15½
Cleveland	25	32	.439	18
Orlando	16	42	.276	27½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	41	17	.707	—
San Antonio	38	20	.655	3
Dallas	32	26	.552	9
Denver	31	26	.544	9½
Houston	27	31	.466	14
Minnesota	15	42	.263	25½
Charlotte	10	46	.179	30
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	43	13	.768	—
Portland	39	18	.684	4½
Phoenix	37	19	.661	6
Seattle	29	28	.509	14½
Golden State	26	32	.448	18
L.A. Clippers	23	35	.397	21
Sacramento	17	41	.293	27

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Sacramento 23 30 33 25—111
New Jersey 28 34 40 31—128

Tisdale 10-19 7-7 27, Carr 7-17 12-14 26; Morris 10-16 0-0 22, Bowie 7-16 6-6 20, Short 9-12 2-2 20. Rebounds: Sacramento 51 (Carr 10), New Jersey 59 (Dudley 15). Assists: Sacramento 16 (Del Negro 4), New Jersey 19 (Myers 8).

LA Clippers 28 17 28 32—105
Philadelphia 30 31 37 30—128

C.Smith 6-14 10-12 22, Wolf 6-9 0-0 13; Hawkins 9-16 9-11 28, Gminski 11-14 2-4 25. Rebounds: Los Angeles 43 (Garland, Manning 6), Philadelphia 57 (Gminski 10). Assists: Los Angeles 26 (Garland 8), Philadelphia 37 (Barkley, Dawkins 9).

Utah 25 23 30 26—104
Miami 26 31 25 23—105

Malone 13-19 6-6 32, Stockton 5-17 11-12 21; Seikaly 9-15 7-8 25, K.Edwards 10-19 3-4 24. Rebounds: Utah 56 (Malone 15), Miami 41 (Seikaly, Thompson 7). Assists: Utah 26 (Stockton 13), Miami 29 (Douglas 14).

Houston 25 29 24 31—109
San Antonio 31 18 39 17—105

Olajuwon 16-27 5-6 37, Thorpe 6-10 5-6 17; Robinson 11-18 7-11 29, Cummings 11-22 4-6 28. Rebounds: Houston 54 (Olajuwon 14), San Antonio 58 (Robinson 9). Assists: Houston 28 (Floyd 18), San Antonio 30 (Strickland 9).

Charlotte 26 22 34 35—117
Golden State 32 28 39 39—138

Chapman 7-18 3-7 17, Keys 7-17 3-3 17; Richmond 11-13 8-8 30, Mullin 9-16 4-5 22. Rebounds: Charlotte 50 (Gilliam 9), Golden State 41 (Tolbert 6). Assists: Charlotte 32 (Bogues 10), Golden State 32 (Hardaway 11).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	31	26	11	73	226	221
Pittsburgh	31	31	5	67	280	304
NY Islanders	28	31	8	64	240	243
Washington	29	34	4	62	252	244
New Jersey	27	31	8	62	237	252
Philadelphia	26	32	9	61	246	242
Adams Division						
x-Boston	41	22	5	87	245	190
x-Buffalo	37	24	7	81	222	211
x-Montreal	35	26	7	77	244	202
x-Hartford	31	28	7	69	230	228
Quebec	11	48	7	29	201	332

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	34	25	8	76	253	222
Chicago	35	28	4	74	268	251
Toronto	33	31	3	69	290	300
Detroit	25	33	10	60	253	277
Minnesota	28	36	3	59	232	251
Smythe Division						
x-Calgary	33	21	13	79	286	220
x-Edmonton	33	23	12	78	272	239
Winnipeg	32	27	8	72	251	243
Los Angeles	28	33	6	62	282	284
Vancouver	20	38	11	51	207	271

x-clinched playoff berth

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 0 1 1—2
N.Y. Rangers 0 2 1—3

Zombo (4), Burr (21); Mallette (8), Kisio (16), Mullen (20). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Vanbiesbrouck) 7-10-9—26; New York (on Cheveldae) 8-9-7—24.

Los Angeles 0 0 0—0
Calgary 1 3 1—5

Ranheim (22), Otto (11), T.Hunter (2), Nieuwendyk 2 (39). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Wamsley) 9-5-12—26; Calgary (on Stauber) 6-14-10—30.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

KANSAS CITY—Agreed to terms with Jeff Montgomery, pitcher, and Terry Shumpert, second baseman. Renewed the contracts of Kevin Appier, pitcher; Luis de los Santos, first baseman; Rey Palacios, catcher; Gary Thurman, outfielder, and Bill Pecota, infielder.

NEW YORK—Agreed to terms with Alvaro Espinoza, shortstop, and Greg Cadaret, pitcher, on one-year contracts.

TEXAS—Renewed the contract of Rafael Palmeiro, first baseman.

National League

LOS ANGELES—Signed Chris Gwynn, outfielder, and Dan Opperman, pitcher, to one-year contracts.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

HOUSTON—Activated Tim McCormick, center, from injured list.

NEW JERSEY—Signed Derrick Gervin, guard, for remainder of season and the 1990-1991 season and Leon Wood, guard, for remainder of season.

SAN ANTONIO—Signed Reggie Williams, forward, for remainder of season.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

KANSAS CITY—Signed Jerry McCabe and David Ward, linebackers, and Peter Shorts, defensive end.

MINNESOTA—Agreed to terms with Craig Wolfley, offensive lineman, on one-year contract.

SEATTLE—Signed Dave Ahrens and Ricky Andrews, linebackers; Ron Heller, tight end, and Willie Bouyer, wide receiver.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

BUFFALO—Traded Kevin Maguire, right wing, to Philadelphia for Jay Wells, defenseman. Sent Brad Miller, defenseman, to Rochester, American Hockey League.

HARTFORD—Traded Mike Liut, goaltender, to Washington for Yvon Corriveau, left wing.

NEW YORK—Returned David Chyzowski, left wing, to Kamloops, Western Hockey League.

QUEBEC—Traded Michel Goulet, left wing; Greg Millen, goaltender, and a 1991 sixth-round draft pick to Chicago for Everett Sanipass and Daniel Vincelette, left wings, and Mario Doyon, defenseman. Sent Scott Gordon, goaltender; Darin Kimble, right wing; and Bryan Fogarty and Brent Severyn, defensemen; to Halifax, AHL.

ST. LOUIS—Sent Michel Mongeau, center, to Peoria, International Hockey League.

TORONTO—Suspended John Kordic, right wing, indefinitely.

COLLEGE

ABILENE CHRISTIAN—Named Bill Gilbreth baseball coach.

COLORADO—Fired Tom Miller, basketball coach, effective at end of season.

CLEMSON—Terry Allen, running back, will pass up his senior of eligibility and enter the 1990 NFL draft.

GEORGIA ST.—G. Rankin Cooter, director of athletics, resigned.

IDAHO STATE—Jim Boutin, basketball coach, resigned.

LAMAR—Fired Tony Branch, basketball coach.

MONTANA STATE—Stu Starner, basketball coach, will take a one-year sabbatical leave, effective at the end of the season. Named Mick Durham, assistant coach, interim coach for the 1990-91 season.

SAN DIEGO STATE—Extended the contract of Jim Brandenburg, basketball coach, through the 1992-93 season.

SKATING

World Championships

Results Monday, in Halifax, Nova Scotia:

Men
Compulsories

1. Richard Zander, West Germany, .4 factored placements. 2. Kurt Browning, Canada, .8. 3. Viktor Petrenko, Soviet Union, 1.2. 4. Grzegorz Filipowski, Poland, 1.6. 5. Petr Barna, Czechoslovakia, 2.0.

SOCCER

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP
Egypt 0, Nigeria 1

CRICKET

New Zealand vs. India
One-Day Match
In Wellington

India 221 (all out for 48.2 overs); New Zealand 220 (all out for 48.5 overs).

OBSERVER

Breaking the Habit

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Many smokers are threatening to quit flying. This is because of a new law making it a crime to smoke on almost every commercial flight in the United States.

I predict that while many will try to quit flying few will succeed. A pity, too, because in many ways flying is just as vicious and destructive as smoking. Still, it's hard to break the habit.

I speak as one who has beaten both habits. It's hard to say which sinks more tenacious hooks into its victim or which is more destructive to public health.

Crusaders against tobacco, for instance, have had tremendous success by talking about the evil health effects of "sidestream smoke." That's the second-hand smoke the nicotine fiend inflicts on his neighbors. Whether or not "sidestream smoke" is as lethal as some people say, I'm sure that fear of the stuff is murder on the peace of mind.

It can't be any more devastating to the peace of mind of perfectly innocent people, however, than the incessant roar of jet engines taking off over densely populated residential areas. Conducting a conversation even in such a high-rent ghetto as Washington's Georgetown is almost impossible when air travelers are taking off up the Potomac toward Chevy Chase.

□

It took a long time on the Washington-New York shuttle before I realized that my habit was probably shortening the lives of thousands of innocent people in the Georgetown real estate below. I had whipped the nasty cigarette by that time, and laws banning smoking on short flights were protecting me from sidestream attack.

Yet even as I sat strapped in my agonizingly tiny seat feeling splendidly healthy, innocent human beings on the Georgetown ground below were being victimized by another evil habit — flying.

The selfishness of it became apparent to me only after I bought a house some 15 miles from a runway occasionally used by the Concorde. Every few days this machine, which someone has called "The Father and Mother of Noise," came through our friendly neighborhood sky with a violence that rattled the forks right out of the dishwasher. What those people in the Concorde were doing to us people on the ground was surely just as alarming as assault by sidestream smoke.

That was the beginning of my success in breaking the flying habit. I began examining my flight addiction as earlier I had examined my cigarette habit. In smoking days there was *the nightmare of* discovering at 2 o'clock in the morning that there wasn't a cigarette left in the house and the nearest dealer could be reached only by driving three miles through a blizzard.

Thank Heaven I'd whipped that madness. But now, what was this? Not a parking space anywhere at the airport, and the plane due to leave any moment. We'd been circling parking lots for what seemed like hours, the car and I, and the only solution was to drive it two miles to someplace identified as "satellite parking lot."

It was madness. Why was I doing this? So I could get to the gate and find the flight was six hours late. Or canceled.

By persevering, I could attend something called "a conference" where a crowd gloating about their freedom from sidestream smoke would stand around boasting of parking spaces their cars occupied at distant airports.

To break the habit, I read news of airplane disasters as zealously as I had once read the news about cigarettes, cancer and heart disease. I buttressed this by seeking news stories of sweatshop pilot labor, of pilots sent into action with insufficient experience, of pilots flying despite records of arrest for drunken driving. As reading the health news had helped me beat cigarettes, reading the aviation news soon crushed my enthusiasm for flight.

As I had once discovered I could live happily without smoke, I now discovered I could live just as happily without being disgorged, three hours late, into the horror of La Guardia or Logan or National airports at rush hour. After that it was easy.

If it's really worth getting there, you can always drive or find a train, and if you can't it's probably not worth getting there.

Anyhow, now that it's cracked down on smoking, why doesn't the government move ahead and crack down on this flying habit?

New York Times Service

Art Smuggling: A Side Effect of 1992?

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

ERCOLANO, Italy — With daring and precision, two armed men in masks walked off one recent night with more than 200 valuable objects that had been found in the remains here of the ancient Roman city of Herculaneum.

The theft, one of hundreds that occur in Italy every year, is believed by investigators to have been a hired job, possibly commissioned abroad. It has rekindled fears that the country's artistic heritage may be headed for a thorough sacking after December 1992, when trade barriers will fall and customs guards will all but disappear within the European Community.

The more pessimistic among Italian experts worry that this conversion of Western Europe into a single economic body, with minimal checking of travelers' baggage at borders, will enable thieves to spirit away national treasures with near impunity.

Art theft seems to be increasing worldwide, and the pickings now are often easy in Italy, which is said by Unesco to possess more than half of the world's cultural holdings in its churches, public buildings, museums and private collections.

According to statistics compiled by the Carabinieri, the national police force, 244,403 paintings, statues, frescoes, coins and other items were stolen in Italy from 1970 through 1989. Nearly half of those objects, 117,378, were recovered and 2,590 people were arrested.

But a great deal obviously slipped away, and Colonel Emidio Napolitano, who heads the Carabinieri's 80-member art-theft squad, warned "1992 will certainly make our job more difficult." Already, Napolitano says, he detects an increase in the involvement of organized crime in such thefts.

Robberies aside, there is a basic division between art-exporting countries such as Italy and art importers such as Britain and West Germany. Many experts here fret that even the legal flow of art from the country will turn into a flood after 1992.

If cultural properties are to be treated no differently from other goods, then, theoretically, a Renaissance painting could be moved about as freely as other Italian products, from shoes to salami.

Some art critics fear the loss to researchers would be particularly keen.

"If art is bought like stocks by private investors, it will no longer be public property that can be available for expert study and public enjoyment," said Giulio Carlo Argan, an art critic and former mayor of Rome.

Italy now tries to protect its patrimony through an often porous law, enacted in 1939, that requires government approval before a piece of art can be exported; it applies to all works by artists who have been dead for at least 50 years.

"No other country has such a tough law," Argan said. "I also don't know of anyone who is in prison for violating it."

Besides, he said, major provisions may no longer be valid in a unified European market. For instance, the statute requires art owners to register their possessions with the government.

That may work for well-known masterpieces or large collections, but knowledgeable Italians agree that only a minority of their countrymen obey the rule.

And if a statue is not registered, they add, it may be considered not an acknowledged work of art but just another piece of merchandise, free to be circulated at will throughout an integrated European Community without risk of customs checks or other controls.

So Italian officials, art dealers, economists and others have begun to campaign for communitywide standards that would add new layers of protection for Italy and other art-rich countries of the Mediterranean such as Greece, Spain and France.

According to Stefano Rodota, an Italian member of Parliament involved in European Community negotiations, northern importing countries are generally more disposed to lax rules.

Moreover, there are divisions even among Italians about how restrictive the standards should be. Art dealers, for example, are not interested in regulations that would appreciably limit their overseas business opportunities.

There are also philosophical questions to be resolved. To cite one, why would it be legitimate to sell a 2,000-year-old Roman vase in Venice but not in Antwerp when Venice, although obviously part of Italy, had no more to do with ancient Rome than did the territory that is now Belgium?

Professor Paolo Leon, an Italian economist who has studied the matter closely, argues for a "territorial definition" of art, in which an object found in, say, Syracuse, Sicily, should remain there.

That may no longer be a practical idea, Leon acknowledges. But he insists, at a minimum, on some sort of communitywide registry of paintings and statues to keep Europe's heritage in Europe. Otherwise, he says, items in the high-priced art world will flow inexorably to where the money is: the United States and, increasingly, Japan.

"Why should works of art go to Japan just because they are now economically ahead?" he said. "Then it will be Taiwan, then after that, some other place."

Italian experts agree that, with 1992 just around the corner, they have begun their art-protection campaign somewhat late. They also acknowledge that they do not even know the extent of their patrimony, despite estimates by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that this country has 60 percent of the world's cultural properties.

For the last 17 years, Professor Oreste Ferrari has been compiling a registry of known art pieces for the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Thus far, he and his assistants have catalogued 1.5 million pieces, and Ferrari reckons this may represent no more than 5 percent of the total.

"But let's not have false illusions," he said. "The catalogue is a necessary first step toward protecting our patrimony, but it is not a security system. Even catalogued items can be stolen."

And when it comes to guarding its own treasures, many experts condemn Italy's performance over the years.

The theft Feb. 2 at Ercolano, a few miles south of Naples, is a good example of the plundering that has gone on for decades. Late that night, the two armed men took six unarmed guards by surprise.

Then they easily punched through a wall to get inside a storeroom that housed hundreds of objects found long ago inside the well-preserved ruins of ancient Herculaneum, which, like nearby Pompeii, died when Mount Vesuvius erupted in the year 79.

For four hours the thieves picked their way leisurely through priceless treasures, taking away a bronze vase in the shape of a woman's head, a small statue of the Roman god Bacchus, a gold snake's-head bracelet, along with earrings, coins, bracelets — 223 objects in all.

One suspect has been arrested, but the stolen objects have not been recovered.

In the post-mortem, art experts complained that security at the site was lax, and they noted that an alarm system, planned as far back as 1980, had yet to be installed.

The reason: lack of government financing, a recurring problem in Italy.

Although art and Italy are almost synonymous, the annual budget for the Ministry of Cultural Affairs is a shade under $1 billion, or roughly two-tenths of 1 percent of total government spending.

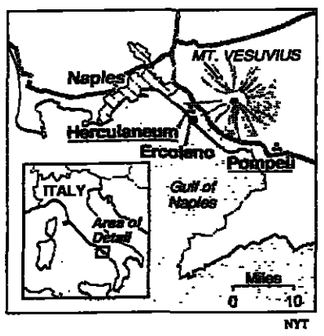
Cultural Affairs, which was created in 1974, also lacks strong advocates.

Each of the last three ministers came from the Social Democratic Party, a junior partner in the five-party ruling coalition.

Besides, some experts point out, Italy has long indulged in the luxury of lackadaisical behavior in part because it often could count on a new art treasure's turning up to replace one that had disappeared.

It was no different with the Herculaneum robbery. Two weeks later, archaeologists digging at Pompeii stumbled on a marble statue from the first century B.C., depicting a child on a dolphin. It stood a little more than a foot high and seemed to be in fine condition.

A bronze vase found in the ruins of ancient Herculaneum was part of the loot in a recent theft.



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PEOPLE

Whitney Museum Fires Its Director of 15 Years

Ending a long struggle, the Whitney Museum's board of trustees voted in New York to dismiss the museum's director, **Thomas N. Armstrong 3d**, from the position he had held for 15 years. The outcome was announced by **William S. Woodside**, president of the museum, whom Armstrong had been instrumental in recruiting as a trustee in 1979. Among the reported reasons for the board's decision were dissatisfaction over the failure of the museum's proposed expansion, unhappiness with Armstrong's leadership of the curatorial staff, and what was seen as his lack of serious engagement with the museum's direction.

□

The drama critic **Walter Kerr** was the subject of a musical tribute at a Broadway theater renamed in his honor. **Carol Channing, Colleen Dewhurst, Helen Hayes, Robert Morse, Tyne Daly, Barbara Cook, Zoe Caldwell, Lloyd Richards, Wendy Wasserstein, Robert Whitehead** and many other stage personalities participated in the show at the 950-seat Walter Kerr Theater, on West 48th Street, formerly the Ritz. It has been renovated at a cost of $2 million. Kerr, 76, was a critic with The New York Times and before that with the New York Herald Tribune.

□

Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, who died Feb. 26 at age 97, left controlling interest in The New York Times to her children. She was the daughter of Adolph Ochs, the terms of whose will had required that her controlling interest in the Times pass to her children after her death. She left all of her stock in the newspaper and the Times Printing Co. equally to three daughters and a son: **Marian S. Heiskell, Ruth Holmberg, Dr. Judith P. Sulzberger, and Arthur Ochs Sulzberger**, the present publisher.

□

Charles Birch, retired Challis Professor of Biology at the University of Sydney in Australia, was named 1990 winner of the Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion, founded by the American financier **John Templeton**. Birch is the advocate of a revolution of values, lifestyles, economic and political goals, and the nature of science and technology in order to avert world ecological disaster.

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